PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,316—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
* "	.....	...	1st November 1901,

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & Co.,

67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS' LUGGAGE received and stored against date of sailing. Packages and Parcels received to be warehoused or to be forwarded to any part of the World.

PASSENGERS by any boat met and assisted on arrival, and their baggage landed, cleared, and stored or forwarded.

IMPORTED GOODS cleared through the Custom House and delivered in Bombay or forwarded Up-country.

INSURANCES of every nature effected and every species of Agency business undertaken.

LOANS on personal security negotiated.

Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD.

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ATHLETIC AND RACE MEETINGS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
Invite attention to their
PRIZE BOWLS AND CUPS
IN STERLING SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
A Large Selection in Stock.
RS. 10 TO RS. 500.
Also a Large Variety of Articles IN GOLD, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
Suitable for Prizes for all occasions.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE, THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS, LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year. per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	965	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year. per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

SMOKERS!

TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

		Rs. As.			Rs. As
GENERAL KITCHENER	per 100	4 0	EXTRA No. 3	per 100	1
IMPERIAL	"	4 0	EXTRA POPULAR	"	1 0
AROMATIC	"	2 12	GOLD TIPPED.		
INDIA	"	2 8	EXTRA No. 1	per 100	2 8
EXTRA No. 1	"	2 4	EXTRA No. 2	"	2 0
EXTRA No. 2	"	1 12	TOMMIES	"	1 8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 5th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th August, at 4 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.
5. Such other business as may be brought forward.
6. To unveil the marble bust erected in the Fort Premises of Dr. T. Blaney, C.I.E., voted at the last General Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from this date until the 15th August inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

NOTICE.

WE beg to INTIMATE that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. L. A. SCOTT ELLIOT in our FIRM terminated YESTERDAY.

WALLACE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. O. ERNST to SIGN our FIRM in full in future.

COSSER & Co.,

Karachi and Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of contract for the SUPPLY of 5,00,000 Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government for M. E. 1077 will take place at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, at 1 P.M. on the 17th September 1901.

For further information refer to hand-bills which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, or Messrs. Walliboy Kaderboy and Co., Bombay.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 18th July, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE PREMISES of the GLASS FACTORY at Umballa together with all the moveable and immoveable property of the Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited, Umballa except the account books and office papers will be sold to the highest bidder by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 29th August 1901 at the office of the Company, near the Umballa City Railway Station. The auction will commence at 8 A.M. sharp, one-fourth of the purchase money will have to be paid immediately on the conclusion of the sale and the remaining three-fourths within 15 days of the sale when the possession will be delivered to the purchaser.

PANDIT SHAHZUDA RAM, Pleader,
Official Liquidator, P. G. M. Co., Ld.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF ALTERATION OF A STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME II.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) and 32 of the above Act NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act made CERTAIN ALTERATIONS in the STREET SCHEME heretofore made by the said Trustees under the provisions of the said Act for the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao divisions of Municipal ward C of the Island of Bombay (which scheme as originally made provided for the construction of a new Line of Street extending from the foot of Carnac Bridge and running in a direct line due West through part of the Chakla Market and Dhobitalao Divisions of Ward C to the Queen's Road which Road such new Line of Street was intended to join immediately South of the Hindu Cremation ground and of 3 cross Streets which were intended to connect Esplanade Cross Road with new Hanuman Lane and a 4th Cross Street which was intended to connect Picket Road with new Hanuman Lane and also provided for the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board were necessary for or would be affected by the execution of the said scheme and which scheme was notified under section 27 (1) of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" published on the 22nd day of December, 1898), that such alterations involve in lieu of the construction of such Streets and the acquisition of such lands as before mentioned the construction of (A) a new line of street from the junction of Shaik Memon Street and new Hanuman Lane and running in a Westerly direction to the Queen's Road which it will join immediately South of the Hindu Cremation ground, (B) the widening of Lohar Chawl Street, from the junction of that street with Shaik Memon Street and Carnac Bridge Road to the junction of Lohar Chawl Street and Kalbadevi Road, (C) the widening of Syed Abdool Rahiman Street on the Eastern side thereof for a distance of about 290 feet from its junction with Carnac Bridge Road, (D) the construction of 4 Cross Streets 2 of which will connect Carnac Bridge Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the said new street (A) the 3rd of which will connect Picket Road with Lohar Chawl Street and the 4th of which will connect the 1st mentioned cross street with the 2nd mentioned Cross Street at an average distance of about 115 feet North of Lohar Chawl Street and (E) the widening of 1st Colebhat Lane on its Southern side for a distance of about 360 feet from its junction with Kalbadevi Road and the acquisition of the lands which in the opinion of the Board are necessary for or will be affected by the execution of the said scheme as so altered and that the said scheme as so altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of lands other than those specified in the schedule which accompanied the original scheme when it was submitted to Government for sanction under the provisions of Section 28 of the said Act.

And that the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme as so altered a map of the area comprised therein and Statements specifying respectively the additional lands so proposed to be acquired and such of the lands which were proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the scheme as originally made by the said Trustees and were included in the schedule before mentioned as are not proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as so altered may be seen at all reasonable hours—Dated this 1st day of August 1901.

S. REBSCH,
Chairman of the Board.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the right of utilizing the BLOOD produced in the BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES for a period of three years from 1st September, 1901 to 31st August, 1904, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 2 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of August, 1901.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of Markets.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st July, 1901.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE A & B

FOR ERADICATING WEEDS, &c., ON RAILWAY TRACKS, PARK DRIVES, AND OPEN SPACES.

This new and novel substance Removes and Prevents Oxidation on Iron and Steel; Preserves and Seasons Wood, and is an unfailing protection against White Ants: Eradicates Obnoxious Vegetation &c., &c.

The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

KILLS PLAGUE BACILLI, &c.

For Full Particulars, apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Oaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

BISCUIT BOXES.—Finest English Nickel Electroplated Mounts, China Rs. 18, Doulton Rs. 33, Full Nickel Rs. 18-8. Afternoon Tea or Fruit Stands Rs. 90, MARCKS and Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KLONDYKE Silk Scarfs, Latest Styles, for Ladies and Gents. Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Re. 1-8. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD.—Opposite Clock Tower.

OUR SALE being now OVER, we are clearing Remnant Stock, by job lots, seven useful articles for one rupee at SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

KHAKI OIL.—A marvellous radical cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc. A European patient says: "It gave me an entire relief in one single night." Re. 1, Of all Dealers in Medicines.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—ORANG-OUTANG from the Malay Peninsula; for particulars, show and price at the residence of Mr. C. COLONNELLO, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

WANTED, TWO SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING Native CLERKS one for Zanzibar and one for Mombassa. They must be thoroughly efficient in Short-hand and Typewriting. Apply with testimonials and particulars of qualification to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. having a thorough knowledge of Native medicine and homeopathy. Salary Rs. 75 with an increment of Rs. 5 each year, rising to Rs. 100 on condition of good service. Applications with testimonials of good character should be forwarded to H. H. BHAVSINHJI, the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES of all Descriptions for HIRE and SALE. Apply E. C. PALLONJEE, No. 22, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Rusty and Refuse, have them repaired and nickelplated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE HOUSE FOR BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER GOODS.—Upwards of 1000 pairs of BOOTS and SHOES now on view, can all be seen in one glance round our Show Room. All shapes and sizes, broad medium and pointed toes. Price from Rs. 3 per pair.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.), Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 24 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

HORSE FOOD, Crushed Gram, Barley, Oats, and Fresh Bran Sold ready. A. THAVER & Co., Two Tanks Flour Mills, Grant Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
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JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

PRIVATE RESERVE WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN APOLLO STREET.

HIGH COURT—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 166 of 1901.

Haji Suliman Ebrahim and another .... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Hawabai and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the receiver appointed in this suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises:—

THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Apollo Street, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 10, Collector's new No. 48/6, old Survey No. 1405, new Survey No. 9513, and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1029, Street No 4852, in ward A, containing by admeasurement 1.0 square yards and bounded as follows; —That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Shapurjee Jejewanjee, on or towards the north by the property of Dawood Sassoon, and on or towards the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Framjee and Dinsha, Attorneys for the receiver, Oriental Buildings or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE KAMATIPURA STREET.

By order of Mr. N. C. Macleod, Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the following landed property in re Dayaram Jagjeewan, an insolvent, traded together in partnership with others in the name of Motee Jugjeewan and Co., insolvents.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at 7th Kamateepoora Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1651, and Street Nos 46, 48, 50, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and five-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4039, new No. 10615, old Survey No. 3607, and new Survey No. 6240, and bounded on the east by the house of Ramchunder Gungajee, on the west by the House of Ramiya, on the north by the 7th Kamateepura street aforesaid, and on the south by sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF BAPU KHOTE STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED JAMBLEE MOHOLLA.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Vallibhoy Gangjee and another, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mistry Joosuh Siya, by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of September, 1899, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New-Town, fronting on the western side of Bapu Khote Street, otherwise called Jamblee Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, and have been in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Collector's old No. 1014, new No. 82 0, old Survey No. 1377 and new Survey No. 1205, containing by admeasurement eighty-three and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 67 and now under Street Nos. 111, 113, and C Ward No. 5923, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by Bapu Khote Street or Jamblee Moholla aforesaid, on the north by the house of Tarabeebee, wife of Mahomedally Salaykhan, and on the south by the house of Hajee Ebrahim Yacob.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1901.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

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LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c., &c.

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ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CAN OBS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT. Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..................	"	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital..............	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months	4½	"
" 3 Months	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19. GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application o

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette".

And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.

Price 3 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 8 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 8 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900
SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
AND
LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Claims Paid for Over ONE CRORE, since the Company was established.

LOWEST SAFE RATES,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Full particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	196 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on THURSDAY, 22nd August, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NO MORE ICE!
A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
European Military Adventurers of Hindostan. Compiled by H. Compton	1	6
The Log of a Jack Tar. Edited by Commander Lovet Cameron	1	6
The Ship's Adventure. Clark Russell	2	0
Annals of Sandhurst. Major A. F. Mockler Ferryman	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	6
The Hosts of the Lord. F. A. Steel	1	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Hayter ...	0	8
The Laughter of Reterkin. Floria MacLeod ...	1	8

PAPER COVERS.

Many Cargoes. W. W. Jacobs	0	12
False Coin or True. F. F. Montresor	0	12
Scoundrels and Co. Coulson Kernahan... ...	0	12
The Cruise of the Cachlot. F. T. Bullen ...	0	12
His Familiar Foe. E. L. Prescott	0	12
The Men of the Merchant Service. Bullen ...	0	12
Edward Barry South Sea Pearler. Becke ...	0	12
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) Edited by C. W. Alcock. Half Morocco binding	10	0

The lot for Rs. 24 to a single purchaser. Apply to "R." care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London. New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY,
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
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Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
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THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the [illegible] Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1,
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C Works Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY.
Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,252½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	...
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	...
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	972	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	440
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs 125	1 570
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	465
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	350
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	227½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	280
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	230
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	870
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	600	600	Nil	330
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	122 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Khandeish	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	153
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	2,875 75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,705
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	35
Morarji Goculdass	2,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	44
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,5[illegible]	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	560
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	126
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	125
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	15
Swadeshi Mills	14,000	500	500	dvdRs15	54
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	2...
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	630
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	137 1-2

PRESS COMPANIES,

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	20.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs30	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs17	167½
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs80	400
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
[illegible]ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	40
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	430
Mofussil C[illegible]	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	395
Munmar M[illegible]	080	250	all	Nil.	545
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	155
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	300xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	0
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	180[illegible]
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	125
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	108 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced ...	96-10
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans...	112 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures ...	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed ...	100

THE Bible used at the marriage service of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert was offered for sale by public auction at Thornby Rectory, Northamptonshire, the other day, at the disposal of the effects of the late rector, the Rev. John Couchman. The Bible was presented by her Majesty to the Rev. John Sleath, D.D., subdean of the Chapel Royal, and its authenticity was abundantly verified. Started at a sovereign, the bidding rapidly rose to forty guineas, for which sum the Bible was sold to Mr. C. Wilson, of Northampton. The intrinsic value of the volume was perhaps ten shillings.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 30.

2¾ per cent. Consols	£ 93 1-2	= +3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3 4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63 7-8	= +1-4
Bar Silver in London	26 15-16	= unchanged
" New York	58 5 8	= "
Exchange on London at Paris.	25 18 1-2	"
" New York	4 87 1-2	= +1-8
Discount, Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	= "
" Indian Bank Bills	3 1-4 "	= "

Council Bills extra allotments—
Bills in Bombay, Rs. 50,000, 1-3 29-32.
Do. Calcutta, Rs. 120,000 do.

Liverpol Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats 50. Imports 13,000 bales. Spot 4 14-32 plus 2-32. Arrival closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

July.	July-Aug.	Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·18	4·17	4·7	4·4	4·4
—1	—1	—2	—2	—3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000 bales.
Do. last year	3,600 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	6,000
Mid-Uplands	8 1-16 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·17 plus 4
Do. do. Dec	7·32 plus 5

Seeds unchanged.

Wheat, afloat for U. K. ... 2,850,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 30th July:—

Cotton	847 bales.
Wheat	3,201 cwts.
Linseed	3,282 "
Rapeseed	3,092 "
Gingellyseed	268 "
Poppyseed	1,667 "
Groundnuts	nil. "
Castorseed	701 "
Rice	119,701 "
Myrabollams	448 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

EXCHANGE.

This market is firm. 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T. for cash is available and 1s. 3 15-16 1 T. T. for the latterend of August, without much enquiry at the rates. Three months sight credits are quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d. for August and 1s. 4 1-8d for September, bills being very scarce. We quote:—

Bank T. T.		1s. 3 29-32d.
Do. Demand		1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	do	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do " " France	do	168
30 days' sight Hongkong		144
Do. Shanghai		195
Do. Japan		149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

For to-day's settlement the market opened at 96 11 and for next account at 96 7. The settlement passed off quietly at or about 96 10. Last months surplus has been absorbed partly by loans and partly by purchasers of investors and local banks. Some failures are reported to have taken place to-day in the bazaar owing to the big rise of about 2 per cent. The feeling in the market is steady as it is expected the loan of one crore will easily be taken up if the good weather reports all over India continue. The closing rates are 96-10 cash, 96-5 30th August.

FREIGHT.

This market is very dull with but little inquiry for early shipment. A small business is reported at 14s. for Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp for September. The general rate for August shipment is 14s. to 13s. 6d. picked posts, but we hear of very little business. There is some enquiry for Hamburg, buyers offering 14s. at which rate there are no sellers.

SEEDS.

Buyers are holding off, and there is little doing. The prices of Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged. Poppyseed is steady with buyers at Rs. 8-14. Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 33-12.

COTTON.

The market remains steady for ready cotton, both Mills and shippers enquiring for high class and stapled descriptions. The sales are estimated at about 4,000 bales at previous rates. The Sutta market is steady and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA AND CO's Liverpool friends review their market report as follows:—"We have to report a feverish and undecided market this last week. Prices show about four points decline. Fluctuations have been entirely due to weather reports, and as a consequence the feeling here is neither bullish nor bearish for the moment, but is constantly oscillating according to the tenour of the cable advices. Every report true or otherwise that rain has fallen in Texas has caused depression whereas on the other hand every cable reporting that showers are insufficient has caused prices to harden again. We have had from our Texas friends several cables reporting rain but none of them announce a steady and continuous downpore which is what the plant requires. However, it is noticeable that none of these cables report actual damage, but rather express the fear of damage should the drought continue. Our War friends tell us that the plant is strong and healthy, but that rain is needed, and that the situation is becoming slowly serious. Our Houston friend tells us that showers have fallen but are insufficient and adds that unless rain comes soon the situation will become serious. Our Little Rock (Ark) and Pine Bluff (Ark) correspondent's tell us very much the same thing. Our Memphis correspondents cable us that from what they hear crop prospects in Texas are distinctly worse that rain is wanted but that in North Carolina dry weather is wanted. We heard, reports yesterday of a storm which is travelling up the Gulf, and it is certain that rain once sets in Texas the weather will cease to be of such paramount importance and other factors bearing on the situation will come to the front. Elsewhere than in the above named etates the crop is doing well. Trade reports are somewhat mixed in character. From Manchester we hear that in the last few days business has been rather quiet, but there is still some business to be done both for your market and China. The Board of Trade returns for June exports of yarn and cloth are 8 per cent. better than in the corresponding period last year. No improvement is reported from the Continent. One of our friends in Saxony writes as follows: Trade here as well as in the North Bohemian district is still very unsatisfactory. Prices of yarn are still very out of proportion to the raw material and for that reason the spinner and the weaver still preserves a hand to mouth policy. Large contracts are altogether out of the question. Some spinners and weavers have considerably reduced the working hours, and as besides the situation has lately grown worse owing to bank failures an improvement may scarcely be anticipated before the autumn. From America dry goods centres we hear of nothing knew. Prices remain firm and a good deal of the stock of yarns and cloth which had weighed on that market for so long seems to have been got rid of. There has been further talk this last week of manipulation in New York of the near positions. These summer positions must for the moment remain a dark house. We heard of several New York bulls selling spot cotton at a sacrifice in order to get the stock within a smaller comparss and so pave the way for counering the market for summer months but an American friend cabled us this morning that it is rumoured an agreement has been made between the conflicting operators in July whereby the whole matter would be settled without an excitement. Of course we cannot say anything on this subject and do not know really what to advise for the summer positions. With regard to winter months, however, we cannot help thinking that a sale at these prices must eventually turn out profitable."

Double Options: Aug. Sept. 14 points
" " Oct. Nov. 21 "
" " Jan. Feb. 42 "

We append below a circular letter from Messrs. Porter Dwing and Co. dated Memphis June 24th 1901, which may be of interest to you; Crop accounts have been so conflicting since the growing crop of cotton was planted that we have hesitated about sending out any advices until we could at least satisfy ourselves that our information was based on facts. After using every precaution to get reports from eliable people and from personal observation we beg to hand you herewith our conclusions as to the crop in the Memphis district.

Acreage: The acreage planted in cotton this year is undoubtedly very largely in excess of last year. Estimates of acreage are extremely hard to make and necessarily inaccurate, but we think 10 per cent increase in Mississippi, Tenness, Arconsas and Alabamo is about correct.

Stands: Stands were very poor in the early part of the growing season, owing to bad whether conditions and replanting was rosorted to in many localities, but since the late planting had sprouted, the stands are excellent.

Condition: The crop is quite late, we should say from two to three weeks, but in spite of excessive rains is well cultivated and seems very healthy. On the whole, we consider the prospects in this district very flattering Last year the crop lost ground steadily during June, while this year conditions are reversed, June showing a decided gain. With favourable whether during the balance of the summer, we think the late start will be offset and a fine crop result.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 11-59m., 11-58s. Low water, 5-12m., 6-4s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Concert in the Town Hall in aid of the All Saints' Nursing Fund, 9-30 p.m.
B.B.B.A. Society meeting, 5·30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon at 5-30. p.m., when the following papers will be read: (1)—An untranslated chapter of the Bundehest, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., (2)—A new Chalukya Grant of Kirtivarma II, by Mr. K. B. Pathak, B.A.

ANOTHER MILL-HAND STRIKE.—About two hundred and fifty women employed in the mill and thrashing departments of the David Sassoon Mill in Ghorupdeo Road, went on strike yesterday in consequence of the Mananger of the mill, Mr. Cooper, it is alleged, having fined them heavily for spoiling their work. The strikers were dispersed from the mill premises by the police.

MOHAMEDANS AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—The Mohamedans residing near Bellasis Road junction have petitioned the City Improvement Trust not to disturb the chawl which adjoins the mosque in the locality. The Trustees have agreed to allow the mosque to remain undisturbed by Improvement Scheme No. 1, and it is now requested that the chawl, which provides quarters for the Mullah and helps to maintain the mosque should not be interfered with.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BILL-COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, afternoon, Kisson Gopal was brought on remand and again charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,600 belonging to his master, Kallianji Morarji, a dealer in dyes. The accused was entrusted with the amount for the payment of certain bills, but instead of using the money for that purpose he misappropriated it and absconded to Poona, where he was arrested. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVISH COOK.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Antone Marian, a Madrasse cook in the employ of Mr. H. Creagh of Sankli Street, was charged by Constable Tapsell with stealing sundry articles of clothing of the value of Rs. 70, the property of his master. On Monday last, during the absence of his master from home, the accused removed the property and pledged them with a Marwari at Kamatipoora. He was arrested on suspicion on the following day and a greater portion of the property was recovered. Accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley, band-master, commencing at 5·45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	General Buller.	Hume.
Overture	Banditen Streich	Suppe.
Mazurka	Im Traum	Gung'l.
Selecton	H. M.S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Wenner Luft	Ziehrer
Galop	Wirrwarr	Faust,

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday in Upper Mahim regarding the death of Dhondoo Heeroo, a Hindoo mill-hand, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased boarded and lodged with a friend in a hut off Lady Jamsetji Road. For the last ten days Dhondoo had been suffering from fever and was delirious during the last two days. He used to run out of the hut, and had to be watched. About 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening he was last seen sitting on the verandah and shortly after a splash was heard in a well close by. The well was dragged by the Police and the body recovered. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

SYSTEMATIC THEFTS BY A BORAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Hasanali Shamsoodin, a Borah teacher, was prosecuted by Mr. Mirza Mahomedali of the Criminal Investigation Department, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, on four charges of theft of three silver and four metal watches, silver studs, a Cashmere coat, and a cycle cap, property in all valued at Rs. 105, belonging to Mahomedali Abdul, Shamsuddin Esaji, Haji Rahim Yaji Hoosein and Dossabhoy Cawasji. The accused was further charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a cycle lamp, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Ardeshir Jijibhoy. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the first three charges and was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. On the fourth charge he was punished with one month's and on the fifth with two months' imprisonment with hard labour, the sentences to take effect consecutively.

GOA NOTES AND NEWS.

OUR Pangim correspondent writes, July 28th, as follows:—The "Heraldo" has given publicity to a very interesting article from the pen of Mr. Amancio Gracias, a well known Portuguese writer, urging the advisability of the celebrating of the centenary of a distinguished Archiologist, viz., Senhor Fillipe Nery Xavier, who was a native born in the village of Loutolim, in Salsette, the birth place of many illustrious Goans. Senhor Xavier was the first gentleman who explored our public archives and gave publicity to his researches, which throw considerable light on the history and institutions of this country, prior to which little or nothing was known of their genesis and evolution. Our legislators are much indebted to him, and he is frequently quoted as an authority in all works published by foreigners and others on the Portuguese colonies in India, while all countries glory in the deeds and works of their citizens, this is the only city where they are forgotten after their death. There is, for instance, Bernardo Peres, who was the first and only talented native who rose to the high position of Prefect or Governor-General of Goa, has been entirely forgotten, so much so that in the gallery of our Viceroys not even his portrait is to be seen. The suggestion of Mr. Gracias to celebrate the centenary of its brightest son, Senhor F. N. Xavier, should be received with enthusiasm by the numberless educated Goans scattered over the world, and particularly by those residing here and in your city. I hear that a public meeting is to be convened to consider the best manner of perpetuating his memory and of celebrating the centenary of his birthday.

Our Archbishop has just paid a visit to the college established here by half a dozen nuns of the Franciscan Order, which is at present progressing most satisfactorily, and imparts education to a large number of Eurasian and Native girls.

The monsoon is progressing very satisfactorily, and a sixteen-anna crop is fully anticipated.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	5	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	2	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	5	2	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	12
Total	19	18	119
Total plague deaths to date	96,823	80,930	
Same date last year	16	8	231

DONNA JOSEPHINA GRENO, the Lisbon society lady who murdered her husband, a distinguished artist, through jealously, has been declared by the doctors to be not responsible for her actions. Her case has attracted widespread interest. She has been taken to a hospital for nervous ailments, and is visited by the best society.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 31.

Delhi.—Weather cloudy but no rain. More rain is wanted for the growing crops.

Secunderabad.—Weather stormy, rain threatening.

Jubbulpore.—Weather cloudy.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 31.

Wednesday: The residual depression in Rajputana, yesterday, has passed away to westward through Sind, and has given light to moderate rain in Gujerat, Rajputana, South Punjab and Sind. Mount Abu has received two inches, Jodhpur one, Sirsa, Bikaneer and Jacobabad half an inch. Light rain has fallen on the West Coast, the only heavy fall being two inches at Mangalore. Rain has decreased in the Central Provinces and only a few showers have been received in that area, also in Deccan and South India. The Bay current has given light to moderate rain in Burma and East Bengal, light rain in Assam and showers along the Himalayas. Mussoorie has received a heavy local fall of six inches during a thunderstorm; Gorakhpur three, Moulmein, Bassein, Toungoo, Chittagong and Mymensing two, Narayanganj, Gaya, and Dehra Dun one. Though the low pressure in Northern India has been transferred northwards, and pressure is lowest along the foot of the Upper India hills, the westerly winds are blowing Gangetic plain. Winds are irregular in West Bengal, where it is possible a depression may form during the day. The Bay current is apparently strengthening, and rain will probably continue in Assam, Bengal and along the east of the Himalayas. The Arabian Sea current is not likely to give heavy rain in the interior districts. Scattered showers may continue in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central Provinces and the conditions are slightly more favourable for rain in Simla, Mussoorie hills and adjacent districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cs.
Previously registered	67	60	62	18	66	94	58	68
Wednesday, 31st July	00	02	00	10	00	05	00	08
Total	67	62	62	28	66	99	58	76
Total fall to July 31, 1900	40	97	37	79	42	81	44	01
Total fall to July 31, 1899	23	17	24	61	30	00	27	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Wednesday, 31st July	0	2

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·451	Calm.	1	96·1	83·9	72	...	10·42	+1·91
Sirsa	29·470	NW	F	102·3	81·1	78	0·49	2·55	−3·94
Delhi	29·456	WNW	4	99·2	85·9	73	...	8·71	−3·36
Agra	29·464	SW	5	99·0	85·1	80	...	3·93	−10·11
Cawnpore	29·476	SW	3	96·3	83·5	85	...	9·18	−4·41
Allahabad	29·504	W	7	97·6	84·7	83	...	6·61	−11·40
Jhansi	29·524	SE	2	93·2	81·2	83	..	11·67	−5·82
Jacobabad	29·488	SE	2	101·0	79·1	84	0·35	0·55	−0·85
Karachi	29·593	WSW	11	88·9	80·2	81	0·05	0·49	−3·50
Jeypore	29·513	WSW	4	94·2	79·1	83	...	5·82	−6·01
Ajmere	29·571	NW	7	90·9	76·8	91	0·02	6·43	−5·14
Deesa	29·631	SW	11	89·1	77·1	91	0·16	2·17	−10·98
Ahmedabad	29·653	W	4	89·2	77·6	86	0·40	10·56	−11·49
Bhuj	29·620	W	14	87·8	76·9	90	0·25	1·88	−7·00
Jamnagar	29·656	SSW	14	85·5	76·2	85	1·12	1·72	−14·02
Dwarka	29·670	SW	17	81·4	77·2	87	0·35	1·28	...
Rajkot	29·671	WSW	14	86·9	73·7	87	...	6·61	−10·55
Bhownagar Para	29·384	SW	9	90·6	75·8	77	0·20	9·18	−1·52
Veraval	29·682	SW	10	83·0	78·3	90	...	1,29	−13·99
Neemuch	29·616	W	14	87·5	75·0	90	0·23	6·06	−8·20
Indore	29·652	W	4	86·3	73·1	91	0·10	9·20	−6·10
Saugor	29·580	W	8	87·4	75·6	89	...	17·44	−5·06
Jubulpore	29·5[illegible]5	WSW	4	88·9	77·1	87	..	12·50	−17·45
Hoshangabad	29·628	SW	7	90·2	78·2	91	0·10	16·98	−8·98
Khandwa	29·647	W	11	88·2	75·6	84	...	8·51	−6·36
Raipur	29·5[illegible]2	SW	7	86·8	78·6	88	...	20·85	−4·44
Nagpur	29·610	WNW	17	90·2	76·1	85	...	13·64	−9·83
Amraoti	29·653	W	15	90·7	74·5	76	...	7·38	−10·08
Akola	29·669	WNW	10	91·9	73·4	76	0·13	10·32	−5·96
Surat	29·692	SW	10	89·6	78·6	77	...	12·48	−15·92
Malegaon	29·682	WSW	17	88·4	74·6	68	...	8·69	−0·78
Bombay	29·731	WSW	14	86·0	79·0	85	0·07	57·96	+11·32
Poona	29·744	WSW	17	81·1	69·4	79	...	12·36	+0·76
Ahmednagar	29·748	W	13	87·9	69·4	79	...	8·61	+0·36
Aurangabad	29·711	WNW	17	84·8	69·2	88	0·25	12·22	...
Sholapur	29·741	W	11	88·7	70·5	73	..	13·17	+3·87
Ratnagiri	29·751	WNW	5	85·4	76·9	85	0·28	55·76	−11·03
Belgaum	29·752	WSW	18	76·3	68·8	90	0·01	24·02	+0·03
Goa	29·771	WNW	10	84·5	77·9	89	0·04	76·09	+19·71
Karwar	..	W	3	85·7	77·5	86	0·03	102·47	+26·26
Mangalore	29·833	W	2	83·0	73·9	93	1·77	69·03	−2·09
Calicut	29·827	Calm.	6	79·3	74·0	92	0·25	63·75	+1·18
Cochin	29·811	N	M	86·0	73·7	93	0·54	48·91	−0·98
Bangalore	29·822	WSW	10	86·8	66·8	95	0·16	4·70	−3·34
Secunderabad	29·715	WNW	11	90·1	74·0	77	..	13·44	−1·69
Masulipatam	29·672	WNW	11	96·1	79·6	75	...	8·16	−3·07
Bellary	29·744	W	13	95·5	76·3	57	...	4·65	+0·83
Cuddapah	29·734	W	G	99·7	76·8	76	0·09	6·55	−1·46
Madras	29·716	WSW	7	97·0	81·0	72	...	7·02	−1·0
Coimbatore	29·789	W	7	90·4	71·1	80	...	4·59	+1·93
Trichinopoly	29·744	W	6	102·1	78·3	62	...	2·05	−1·07
Negapatam	29·719	W	8	98·7	77·9	63	..	0·36	−3·95
Colombo	29·824	WSW	8	87·5	78·0	83	...	10·54	−2·24
Aden	29·664	SE	[illegible]	94·3	81·8	74	...	1·34	+1·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·02 (61·15); G. T. H. = 0·10 (62·54) St. G.H= 0·07(65·85); C. P. = 0·07 (57·96).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab and North-West-Provinces and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to moderately steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season almost everywhere. The highest tenperature in thade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad Cuddapah and Bangalore, and the sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·77) and Jamnagar (1·2); about half an inch at Sirsa, Jacobadad, Ahmedabad, Dwarka and Cochin; about a quarter of an inch at Deesa, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Akola, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Bangalore; and light showers at Cuddapah, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Bombay, Hoshangabad, Indore, Ajmere and Karachi.

The monsoon gradient is weak and rain in light or moderate showers is likely in the Malabar and West Cost districts. Showers are probable in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 30th July 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·721
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78·6
Dew Point ...	77·2
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	77·2
General Directions of wind* ...	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	370
Fall of Rain ...	0·24
Total fall during month ...	32·59
" " year ...	58·74
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 31st...	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY—July 30.

10 p.m. ...	80·4

WEDNESDAY—July 31.

6 a.m. ...	79·6
10 a.m. ...	83·5
2 p.m. ...	82·0
4 p.m. ...	83·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,551 tons, Captain C J Benton, will sail to-day for Yokohama, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Macdonald, 3,112 tons, Captain N Harrison, will sail to-day for Dunkirk and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H G Craft, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Adriatico, 2,577 tons, Captain M Greglich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 18th July, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Hirst will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Lieut A J Marsack and 10 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line s s Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Lieut C A Crawley-Boevey and Mr W B Starkey ss passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain R T L Cook, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with his Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr Percy Brown. For Singapore—Dr C de Quadros, Mr A A Rogenwalla and Mr A N Khanwalla. For Sydney—Mr Hunter. For Adelaide—Mr H H Sandeland. For Colombo—Mr A S Heming, Lieut R N Francis, Mr J A C Forsyth, Mrs H E Platt, Mr H A Mountain, and Lieut Little, R N.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 29th July, should be counted as a half weather working day for vessels in the Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Clyde	4096	Leudon			P & O Co
Sirsa	1673	Hartley			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Haidari	1562	Erikson			B & P S N Co
Itaura	3363	Creft			M M & Co
Vadala	2162	Lee			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Olsen			Bombay Co
Chusan	2182	Daniel	China	13-8	P & O Co
Ellora	1491	Marchand			M M & Co
Alboin	649	Curtis			R S & Co
Kt Batchelor	4092	Pais			M M & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Adriatico	2577	Greglich			A L S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Adriatico s	Greglich	Rangoon, July 18
	Salazie s	Girard	Yokohama, July 4

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Methley Hall s	Buck	Liverpool, &c.
	City of Lucknow s	Morrison	Karachi
	Itaura s	Creft	Calcutta
	Rander Reunion s.	Carr	Singapore

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Parramatta, Cook, for Shanghai.
" Nankin, Benton, for Yokohama.
" Nubia, Knox, for Liverpool, &c.
" Clan Macdonald, Harrison, for Dunkirk, &c.
" Kilwa, Hirst, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Sirsa, for Calcutta.
" Ellora, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee and Co.
Australia s—49 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—63 cases provision and confectionery, N M Mody; 74 cases provision and 5 cases soap, Badroodin Nazerally; 10 cases provision and 5 cases soap, A K Moosabhoy; 10 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Bull and Co; 13 cases soap, H Rahimtoola Sulleman and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—15 cases cheese, Essoofally Rassooljee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 31.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwt wedseed, Bauer and Krause.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Havre s—2,001 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ile de la Reunion s—750 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ile de la Reunion s—8,000 cwt cottonseed, H H Ludha; 2,001 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 7,000 cwt poppyseed, 5,400 cwt linseed, 1,200 cwt mustardseed and 300 cwt myrabollam, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Adriatico s—180 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4 cases Indian tea, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Adriatico s—208 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin s—68 bales cotton and 62 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 60 bales twist, P F Talati; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 25 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and Co; 200 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Parramatta s—12 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, A Allarakhia and Co; 27 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 58 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 3 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—3 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 20 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 65 opium chests, David Sassoon and Co; 51 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 2 chests opium, Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lincolnshire s—19 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

THE STABILITY OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

IS IT SLIPPING TOWARDS THE RIVER?

THIS is the decidedly alarming suggestion made by Mr. Somers Clarke, F. S. A., in the course of a letter on the subject. He points out that the soil on which the great building is placed was never very good, and Wren took his precautions accordingly. But even then the ground yielded a little under the immense weight of the dome and its supports. Had the subsoil been left undisturbed, it may fairly be supposed that no further movements would have taken place. At the bottom of the sandy stratum and over the clay water is found and this no doubt was soon tapped as the business of the City increased. As source of great danger to the fabric of the Cathedral was thus established. About 100 years ago, great ties of iron were put into the walls. The transepts were tied back to the dome piers and also across their fronts in the direction from east to west. Since that time the south transept has shown strong indications of an inclination to slide southwards down the hillside towards the Thames. And not only is there movement towards the south but the wall has opened from east to west. This enormous wall, 8ft. to 10ft. thick, 130 ft. wide and of an equal height, is at this moment showing a tendency to move as above stated; and the movements are such that the breakage is evidently caused, not by the thrusting of arches, but by the actual subsidence of the soil beneath. When we reflect (continues Mr. Clarke) that there are now between the church and the river not only deep drains, but the Underground Railway beneath Queen Victoria-street, and the Waterloo and city line beneath that, it is evident that the subsoil on which the ponderous masses of masonry rest has been seriously attacked. The west front, with its heavy towers and bells has also subsided.—"Westminster."

THE third wife of the Sultan has just died from an illness from which she has been suffering for three years. His Majesty is much affected by the death.

THE "Kolonial Zeitung" says that Spain has given Germany the preference of purchasing the island of Fernando Po, and a German syndicate is now forming to acquire the island.

A SANGUINARY encounter between natives has occurred at Bieda. Twenty Arabs were more or less seriously injured by sword and gunshots. The encounter was only terminated by the failure of ammunition.

A MORTUARY chapel, with a groined roof, is to be prepared at Hawarden Church. Within it will stand an altar tomb with the recumbent figures of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. Sir Wm. Richmond has been entrusted with the work. A faculty is to be applied for to make the necessary alterations to the fabric of the church.

ON July 3rd a fire broke out at Greenside Mills, Dalton, Huddersfield, occupied by Dyson, Hall, and Co., pile and worsted coating manufacturers, who only bought the premises about three weeks ago. Fanned by a strong easterly breeze, the flames soon got hold of the main block, and this portion, three storeys high, fourteen windows long, and six wide, was entirely gutted. The Corporation Brigade was in attendance, and saved the warehouse and offices. The damage—amounting to £10,000—to machinery stock, and building is covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused in the bleaching department.

TOWN HALL.
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
"A CONCERT"
Will be given at the Town Hall
In aid of the ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND,
(J. J. Hospital).
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1ST,
AT 9 30 P.M.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Selection ......A Greek Slave.........................Caryll
String Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry
Song ....Selected ....
Commander G. J. BAUGH, R. I. M.
Piccolo Solo.......
Song ....Tears ....Cowen
Miss PROCTOR.
Quartette ....A Vintage Song........................Mendelssohn
Messrs. THOMAS, COPPARD, ANTHONY & SMITH.
Song ....Selected. ....
Mr. De FRECE.
Selection ......The Messenger Boy.........Caryll and Moncton
Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry.
INTERVAL.
PART II.
Selection...The Shop Girl ....Caryll.
Band of the Oxford Lt. Infantry
Song ....Three little Songs ....Maude Valerie White
Miss PROCTOR.
Violin Solo ......Mr. H. W. Astell ....
Song ....The Recruiting Sergeant ....F. Eplett
Commander G. J. BAUGH, R. I. M.
Cornet Solo....Standchen ....F. Schubert
Mr. AUBREY L. RHENIUS.
Song ....Selected. ....
Mr. De FRECE.
NATIONAL ANTHEM.
Accompanists:—Mr. SEYMOUR DOVE & Major COLLIS BARRY.
TICKETS:—Rs. 3, 2 and 1. May be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PIANOFORTES.
MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.
NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.
ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
Every Instrument warranted for five years.
Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.
WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.
Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.
NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.
ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.
BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Way to make that old
CYCLE
NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL
STOVE
Enamel renders the best service. Charges
Rs. SEVEN.
The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—
The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 1986.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.
It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.
All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 12th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	3,82,669	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,139	2,38,322	2,773	3,14,234
Total...	4,55,808	9,57,968	10,504	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900—				
G I P R system...	3,33,880	7,32,606	11,674	10,80,560
I M R do ...	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,234	15,16,937
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+48,789	—12,960	—6,943	+29,486
I M R...	—7,546	—1,06,750	—7,847	—1,22,143

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,69,624	60,88,213	81,474	89,39,311
Total for 26 weeks ..	28,75,624	62,88,213	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*........	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,004
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	656	—236	640
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,448	99,56,249

* Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week ....Rs. 14,996
Decrease to date 7,06,938

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda Fazilka and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th July 1901, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Or per mile of Railway	94	256	4	351
For previous weeks of half-year	..	..	..	—
Total for 1 weeks ...	1,55,000	4,20,000	7,000	5,82,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,594	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,34
Per mile of Ry do.	65	289	4	358
Total to corresponding date do. ..	1,07,057	4,75,046	6,238	5,88,311

* Includes Rs. 25,000 for Haulage of Mails.
Decrease for the week...........Rs. 6,341
Do. to date.......................... .. 6,341

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The best selection of first class instruments may be seen in our show rooms.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.
Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.............. 17
Examination and Certificate.......................... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.
The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—
OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)
Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.
UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	500
1 Do.	...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.
C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GAUDART—July 28, at Pondicherry, the wife of E Gaudart, Engineer at the Nellikupam Sugar Works, of a daughter.

SMALLER—July 27, at Madras, the wife of Mr G E Smaller, Warder, Perambore Workshops, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FORBES—July 27, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, of diptheria, Harry Neville, only child of Mr and Mrs E N Forbes, of Sitarampur, aged two years and one month.

LISSENBURG—July 29, at Hunter's Road, Vepery, after a short illness, Alicia (Alice), the darling second daughter of Evelyn and Willie Lissenburg, aged 19 years and 11 months.

KEMP'S LIST.
WET HARNESS ROTS QUICKLY.
"HARDING'S WATERPROOF JET" will make harness, aprons, carriage Heads, sporting Boots, leggings, &c., perfectly impervious to the heaviest rain.
"HARDING' SMOROCCO REVIVER" will restore Carriage linings, chair and music stool covers, &c., to their original appearance.
Price Re. 1-4 each.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1901.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

GENERAL FRENCH's assumption of the command in Cape Colony is said to have had a marked effect on the larger offensive operations of the Boers. They acknowledge him as "the only Boer General" we have and that now comes the last match in the tug of war. A system of block-houses has been organised along the railways. But these are measures of defence, erected by our troops and not, as may be supposed, by the Boers, who, fortunately, though an infliction on the colony capable of working much mischief, have not taken possession of the line or established any formidable positions. The blockhouses, as a matter of fact, have been in existence in the Tranvaal for some time. Armoured trains run from block-house to block-house and it was one of these which effected the relief of Brugspruit on the Delagoa Bay railway, its timely arrival and excellent work doubtless saving the garrison from destruction. The system has now been extended to Cape Colony. We receive but meagre news from South Africa just now, which is quite as well. There is little to report except the necessarily slow progress of the clearing operations which are the begining of the end. Lord Stanley's statement that thirty-three thousand Boer prisoners are in our hands is encouraging. Neither officers nor men show sign of tiring. Indeed they are as keen as when they first went out, and having right and eventual success on their side, they can afford to take those precautions which are so necessary to prevent surprise and temporary reverse. Of General French's operations we are not likely to hear much until they are over. His selection for the command in Cape Colony is a happy one, and though some months of work at high pressure are in store for both men and horses, their close will mark a long stride nearer the goal. French's movement opens at Graaf Reinet, a convenient point for the accumulation of supplies and one which commands the rugged and mountainous country in which the enemy is lodged. Kruitzinger, Fouche, Scheepers and Malan's commandoes all find shelter there together and enjoy considerable freedom of action. As the Commander-in-Chief remarked the other day, their ability to keep the field against our troops is accounted for by the persistent way in which they avoid fighting and the manner in which they cling to the wild and rugged localities. It is beyond a doubt that they have received recruits from among the more ignorant colonial Dutch, unaware of the actual issue of events in the northern colonies, while the friendly feelings of a considerable portion of the rural population assure to them, at all times, not only an ample food supply, but also timely information of the movements of our pursuing columns—two points, which must of necessity tell heavily in their favour.

The people responsible are those to whom the ultra-humanitarian and pro-Boer agitators would have the King grant an amnesty. Mr. Brodrick, the other night, gave it as his opinion that such an amnesty would be a clear invitation to our fellow-subjects in South Africa to rebel against British rule and we are with him. Such an act would not only fail to conciliate those in arms against us, but would call forth reproach from the whole of the loyal inhabitants of the Cape. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman some days ago, protested that we should not aggravate the warfare by any unnecessary pressure upon our antagonists, a remark which provoked the obvious retort that when that policy meant that we are to sacrifice the lives of ten Englishmen to save the life of one Boer, it must be rejected as puerile. The mistakes of the Government in this campaign, if they have made mistakes, said the Secretary of State for War, have been due to the humanity of our officers in the field. And that is indisputably true as regards the guerilla stage of the Boers' resistance. We regret that we can no longer believe that the reported outrages at Vlakfontein are due to misapprehension, consequent upon the excitement of the moment. In some minor respects they may differ in detail, but so many statements, supported by solemn oaths as to their veracity, are forthcoming that it is impossible to reject them. One officer, whose name for the present is withheld, paying tribute to the gallantry of the Derbyshires, gives ungrudging credit to the Boers who charged right up to the guns. But says he: "Their gallantry was, however, disgraced by the following incidents which I know to be true. First, a wounded Boer, called Van der Byl, a colonist, crawled about among our wounded shooting them; and, secondly, a Yeomanry officer was having his thumb dressed, when a Boer came up and blew out his brains." Lieutenant Fitton-Jackson, R. A., writing from Naauwpoort Nek, says: "Poor McDougal was first hit on the forehead, and that bowled him over. He then got up, and held on to a wheel of the gun, and was trying to load the gun himself as all his men were killed. The Boers came up to him and shot him through the heart. There he lay, and they took his two guns and opened fire on us in camp." Four troopers of Imperial Yeomanry, not men likely to be led into mistatements by hearsay, and of sufficient intelligence to be well aware of the serious character of the statements they made, also depose to seeing the wounded killed in cold blood. Take for example the testimony of Trooper Brown of the 27th Company of Imperial Yeomanry. "I saw poor old Sergt. Finlay, who joined with me at Exeter, shot while he was tying up Lieut. Spring's hand. They shot the lieutenant first through the head and then poor old Finlay through the neck, both in cold blood, and I could not help them." And yet another Trooper Edward Smith, of the 69th Company Imperial Yeomanry at Norwich said.—"I could say a lot on the terrible deeds of the shooting of our wounded and of men with their hands up, but I have no more paper with me." It is not possible to believe that these statements are either unfounded or imaginary. We trust that the effect of these incidents may not be to provoke bitter retaliation but we cannot be surprised if they do.

Up to a quite recent date encouraging reports were sent to Mr. Kruger, but of late, according to the Brussels correspondent of the "Morning Post" those which reach him are less favourable. Military correspondents assure us that although the commandoes may at the present receive assistance from the colonists they cannot hope for its prolonged continuance and that the scarcity of horses and provisions is increasing daily and paralysing the operations of the Boer leaders and compelling the commandoes to break up into still smaller detachments. They entered Cape Colony with a view to obtaining both. Their success has not been commensurate with their efforts and we find the leading military journal pointing to this as almost the last flicker of the candle. Our contemporary regards the manifesto of Mr. Schalk Burger and Mr. Steyn as in the nature of a last endeavour to rally the waverers in their ranks and prophesies that a few weeks will see a marked change in the situation. To produce this result we are bidden to look to General French. Lord Kitchener has entrusted him with the operations and he has not hitherto been known to fail. A Capetown telegram assures us that he has grasped the situation and knows how to deal with it, that Lord Kitchener trusts so implicitly to his judgment and powers of leadership that he has given him an absolutely free hand. Some of our contemporaries complain of the absence of information as to the locality of troops and the distribution of the various units and the paucity of news from Lord Kitchener. But we cannot blame him for refraining from making public such information as might benefit the enemy, or afford his foreign maligners, not critics, further opportunity of misrepresenting his actions, to the gratification of continental Anglophobes. These gentlemen literally foam at the mouth in their indignation that Lord Kitchener is "so unrelenting in his actions." But the best commentary on this observation is that given by the "Army and Navy Gazette" quoted from the German Field Service Regulations:—"With an actively hostile population the severity demanded by the seriousness of the situation should not be wanting. Gentleness and consideration for the inhabitants, wrongly applied, may involve hardships on one's own troops from whom at any moment the utmost exertions and privations may be required." As to Lord Kitchener's methods testimony is borne by Major Tatham, a member of the Natal Parliament who declared that they have been those necessary to bring about a speedy settlement and a lasting peace. "Firmness has been tempered with kindness and thoughtfulness for the real victims of the war—the women and children."

THE DECAY OF LEATHER. EVERYONE is familar with the decay which occurs in the binding of books after being in use for a few years, and it will, therefore, be of general interest to notice the result of the investigations of a Committee of experts into the conditions which lead to such deterioration. The Committee visited a number of libraries with a view to ascertain the comparative durability of the various book-binding leathers used at different periods and preserved under different conditions. They find that modern leather is not so durable as that formerly used fifty or more years ago. The conditions under which books are kept exercise a great influence on the state of preservation. Where there is no artificial light and good ventilation the leather was generally in a better state than elsewhere, but where gas is used the bindings are greatly damaged, especially of those volumes placed on the higher shelves. In examining the various leathers used it was found that red Morocco from the 16th to the end of the 18th century was least affected, but since 1830 such bindings have been unreliable. This is attributed to the fact that it has become customary to pare down calf until it was as thin as paper. Russia leather was found to have become rotten in bindings of the last fifty years, and all modern leathers dyed with the aid of sulphuric acid are condemned. The Committee came to the conclusion that a pure sumach tannage will provide durable leather, and that leather thus produced will be as durable as any in the past. Investigations were also directed as to the nature of the decay and its causes. The most prevalent form of decay is called a red decay, this being very noticeable in Russia bindings. The opinion is that Russia leather lasts better on books which are in constant use. This is attributed to the slight amount of grease absorbed by the leather from the hand, and it is suggested that possibly a suitable dressing may be discovered which would have a similar effect on the leather as is produced by the grease. It was also found that mechanical and chemical influences deteriorate leather. Inferior leather made to imitate better class leather invariably were found in a bad state. East Indian or Persian tanned sheep and goat skins, which are suitable for many purposes, and are now largely used for cheap book-binding, are considered extremely bad, books bound in these materials having been found to show signs of decay after twelve months' wear. Embossing leather under heavy pressure to imitate a grain has a very injurious effect on it while the shaving of thick skins greatly reduces the strength of the leather by cutting away the tough fibres of the inner part of the skin. Leathers exposed to light under different coloured glasses, or where the direct rays of the sun were obstructed from coming direct on the leather by means of tinted glass, the leather was not so greatly deteriorated. The conclusions of the Committee are that there is no difficulty in providing leather to-day as durable as at any previous time, they condemn the practice of paring down thick skins, and suggest that it is possible to test any leather in such a way as to guarantee its suitability for bookbinding. They have not come to a decision regarding the adoption of a standard leather, but think the point is worth consideration when the experiments have reached a further stage.

THE ARREST OF THE MOORISH ENVOY. THE fact that two missions were recently despatched from Morocco to Europe has led to a little confusion as to their personnel. The Moorish Envoy to London and Berlin who has been so dramatically arrested immediately on landing at Mazighan on his return from his mission is not Si Abdul Krim Ben Slieman or Suliman, the Moorish minister of Foreign Affairs, as has been stated. It was originally intended that Abdul Krim Ben Slieman, who is generally recognised as the ablest Moor at the Court of the young Sultan Abdul Aziz, should lead the mission of congratulation to King Edward, but at the last moment he was despatched as Chief of the separate Mission to France and Russia. The Ambassador sent to England and Germany was Si Mehedy el Nebha, the Moorish Minister of War. Abdul Krim the object of whose visit to Paris was to offer excuses to the French Government for the murder of M. Pouzet, arrived at Toulon, while Mehedy el Nebha was in London and apparently granted concessions which he had no authority to give. After his stay in Paris which was to be more prolonged than that of the Ambassador to England, Abdul Krim was to proceed to St. Petersburg. Those who at first hoped that the relations between England and Morocco might be strengthened by the visit of the Special Mission abandoned all such idea as soon as it was seen who were the members of the Moorish Mission to London. The man on whom the hopes were based was sent to France and those best acquainted with affairs in Morocco will not be surprised that the readiness of Sidi Mehedy el Nebha to incur generous liabilities in London and Berlin has been at once officially repudiated. Abdul Krim, the Vizier, who was entrusted with the delicate task of adjusting relations with France has probably had a hand in the arrest of his colleague, who certainly enjoyed himself during his short stay in England. After being conveyed from Mazighan to Portsmouth in a British cruiser and feted and treated with high honour in Britain and Germany, it is a considerable fall for Sidi Mehedy to have been arrested as soon as he set foot again on the shores of Morocco.

PLAGUE IN THE MOFUSSIL. Although the past epidemics of plague have proved that the disease is not dependent on time or season, yet experience also teaches us that it usually occurs in Bombay City in the winter and in the mofussil districts of the Presidency during monsoon. History is again repeating itself, and if one may judge from the latest plague returns relating to the mofussil there are very strong indications that another epidemic is likely to occur. For several weeks past the pestilence has been more or less epidemic in Belgaum, Dharwar and Southern Mahratta country, and students of the progress of the disease since 1896 will recollect that these localities have suffered terrible devastation all through these years of affliction. The deaths in Belgaum numbered 420, which is exactly similar to the death-roll for the preceding week, but the number of cases for the seven days was 611, or an increase of 92. In Dharwar the figures have advanced from 440 cases and 294 deaths to 553 cases and 383, while the returns from Kolhapur and Southern Maratha country are 343 and 288 as compared with 251 and 218. Fortunately there is no sign of an outbreak in either Poona, Nasik or Ahmednagar districts, but there is an alarming advance in Satara, where the cases and deaths have risen to 79 and 32, or more than 200 per cent. during the week. The disease is also making steady advance in Kolaba district, and Surat, where plague in some form has existed without intermission for years, registers 99 cases and 61 deaths, the previous totals being 59 and 26. There is also an increase in Thana district wherein plague usually fluctuates in accordance with the presence of the disease in Bombay City.

GRIEVANCES OF COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS. THE memorials from the Cooper's Hill Engineers, reported by Reuter to have been rejected by the Secretary of State, were submitted by about one hundred Public Works Department officers appointed from Cooper's Hill in the seventies (not prior to 1870 as Reuter states). A prospectus was then in force based on the existing conditions which led these officers to suppose their prospects would be considerably better than has actually proved to be the case. This has been owing to a fall in exchange, and also to the block in promotion caused by a large number of appointments made immediately below them to meet the sudden development of railways. The agitation for more liberal treatment has been going on for a number of years, and culminated in these independent petitions to the Secretary of State, praying for pay fixed at the highest rate of exchange, better pensions, and more rapid promotion. The reason why those appointed in the seventies alone petitioned was because the wording of the prospectus was altered in 1879 so as to hold out prospects more nearly in accordance with the existing conditions. Those who joined Cooper's Hill in the years 1871-84 had previously obtained concessions as regards receiving their furlough pay in sterling as set off against some of the disadvantages under which they laboured, and the Government of India in sending in the present memorials are understood to have taken upon the whole a sympathetic view of the case and supported the granting of certain additional concessions. These proposed concessions have now been thrown out at home, but the publication of the correspondence in the matter will doubtless facilitate its ventilation in Parliament and the thorough sifting of the claims upon which the memorials are based. The exact nature of the snub which Reuter would appear to imply has been given to the Government of India over the matter is not very apparent.

LADY JENKINS will not be at home to-day.

THIS evening's concert in aid of the All Saints'. Nursing Fund will be given in the Town Hall.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 15th June amounts to Rs. 3,686, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,551; the total earnings from 1st January to 15th June shows Rs. 94,379, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 43,798.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 15th June amounts to Rs. 10,744, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,858, the total earnings from 1st January to 15th June shows Rs. 3,05,044; a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 67,453.

THE FORTHCOMING PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

THE FORM OF CANDIDATES.

II.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The former has bowled very consistently this season and has certainly taken more wickets than any other European bowler, excepting, perhaps, M. C. Gibb, who in matches at Dharwar has been very successful.

Harcourt, I hear, is a very useful bowler, and did exceptionally well against the Baronet C. C. recently. Sale has not met with much success so far, but if he can only recover his form before the end of August he cannot very well be overlooked. The Presidency will, I am afraid, be greatly handicapped for want of a couple of really good bowlers. The selection, as things are, will have to be made from the following:—H. Cheetham, E. L. Sale, J. S. Milne, A. Milman, V. Harcourt, A. C. Norman, M. C. Gibb, and W. E. Copleston. There are no others with claims worth considering. Cheetham may or may not be in form with the ball, but supporters of the Presidency who hope to witness an even and exciting match will hope that he is.

A. C. Norman is only known to us by reputation as he has been unable to make his *debut* in Bombay cricket owing to the wet, but he is from all accounts a bowler whose claims will be worth considering. He did well in the Cambridge Freshman's match in 1898 taking 10 wickets for 98 runs, and, judged from this performance, should be, if at all in form, the best European bowler in the Presidency. He is stationed at Deolali and if the honorary secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana C. C. will invite him down for a few matches in August he may be able to accept. J. S. Milne, as the best bowler the Bombay Gymkhana has this year should have an excellent chance of being selected. Without being brilliant, he is a good steady bowler and uses his head. Personally I fancy there is little to choose between him and the four or five Poona bowlers above named. As Bombay cricketers have not met most of the Poona bowlers it may be of interest to them to learn something of their qualifications. Milman is a medium pace bowler with an off break who changes his pace and pitch and keeps a good length. He will probably improve with practice. Harcourt is a fast bowler; on a wicket that suits him he can do a good deal but he is uncertain. He is not at all a bad bat and Milman is generally good for a few runs. Wood is a fast bowler with an off-break, on his day difficult to play. Edwardes, who was in Bombay last year and the year before, is a medium pace bowler, who comes fast off the pitch. All of these are right-handed bowlers. Turning to the batsmen the following may be regarded as certainties:—A. P. Douglas, M. R. Jardine (if he will play) M. R. Wood, and J. T. Weatherby. Other local and Poona players, whose names will have to be considered, are:—M. F. R. Wingfield, P. M. Heath, C. A. Rumboll, E. L. Sale, F. L. Sprott, H. Cheetham, and W. Drysdale. Other up-country players are:—Captain J. D. W. Davy, (Deolali), W. E. Copleston (Belgaum), Captain H. R. Lee (Mhow), J. S. Cawley (Mhow), B. A. P. Schreiber (Mhow) and L. J. Comyn (Nasserabad). Davy is one of the Oxfords and has not been able to play this year. Copleston belongs to the Forest Department and was in the Malverin XI with R. E. Foster and C. J. Burnup. Captain H. R. Lee of the 20th Hussars is an old Etonian and is a good bat. J. S. Cawley and B. A. P. Schreiber are also in the 20th Hussars and are good cricketers. L. J. Comyn is in the Connaught Rangers stationed at Nusserabad and was in the Trinity College team Dublin with the Gwynne. He is a good all-round player and should not be overlooked.

Turning to the likely candidates for the position of wicket-keeper I can only think of two names: F. L. Sprott, and C. Walcott. The latter keeps wicket for the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is without question the best wicket-keeper in Western India. His claims to play for the Presidency are indisputable. The selection of the Presidency team will be a matter of some difficulty, there are so many candidates with equal qualifications, especially among the batsmen. Weeding out the names of all the players mentioned, with the exception of those with the strongest claims I find the following eighteen remain:—Jardine, Cheetham, Weatherby, Wingfield, Heath, Rumboll, Milne, Douglas, Wood, Sale, Sprott, Harcourt, Milman, Comyn, Lee. Schreiber, Cawley, Norman and Walcott. My idea of a representative team would be:—A. P. Douglas, M. R. Jardine, J. T. Weatherby, M. R. Wood, P. M. Heath, H. R. Lee, L. J. Comyn, A. C. Norman C. Walcott, or F. L. Sprott (wicket-keeper), and either Harcourt and Sale, or Milne and Milman for the last two places. Of these Lee, Comyn, Norman and Walcott may not be selected, but if reputations go for anything they should be. Lee is a very fine bat and did well the year he was in the Eton XI. Comyn is one of the best bats in India and in several matches for Dublin University against English teams has scored heavily. Both these players with Norman the bowler would have to be chosen on the strength of their reputations as they have done nothing in Indian cricket, but I do not think the experiment would be a risky one. Of Walcott's claims I have already referred to.

Turning to the Parsees, there should not be much difficulty in deciding upon the team. Pavri, Mistri, Billimoria, H. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, Mehta, Meheromji, and Bulsara are all certainties, while for the other three places there is a large field for selection. D. E. Mody, Daruwalla, Pocha, Gagrat, Writer, Bharucha, Raja, Kharas, Patel and Daver are all well to the fore this season, but as it is in batting rather than bowling that the team most needs strengthening and four of these players are bowlers, viz., Pocha, Writer, Bharucha and Daver, the selection will probably lie between Mody, Daruwalla, Gagrat, Kharas, Raja, and Patel. In addition to these players there are, however, a number of very promising batsmen among the colts one or two of whom may be given a trial in preference to some of the older players. The Parsee bowling should be very strong this year with Pavri, Mistri, Mehta and Bulsara in the team. All of these players are in good form this year, particularly Pavri and Mehta. The former has been doing great things with the ball at Ootacamund and Bangalore, while Mehta recently distinguished himself by taking all ten wickets in a match at Patiala. Pavri, Mistri, Billimoria, H. Kanga and Meheromjee are also in good batting form and may be expected to score heavily off the weak Presidency bowling. Glancing at the likely composition of the two teams there can be no question that the Parsees are immeasurably stronger in bowling while in batting they are little if anything behind their opponents. There is, however, one man who may turn the scale in favour of the Europeans if he is selected. I allude to A. C. Norman, who although his bowling is at present an unknown quantity as far as Indian cricket is concerned may, if he is in his 1898 Cambridge form, rise to the occasion.

R.

GOLFERS will hear with pleasure that Mr. T. H. Cook, the Earl of Wemyss's head gardener at Gosford owes his appointment by the King to a similar post at Sandringham to his knowledge of and interest in the royal game. The suggestion of Mr. Cook's promotion, it appears, came originally from a member of the Edinburgh Corporation Golf Club, who was well acquainted with his services some time ago to Mr. A. J. Balfour at Whittingehame, and lately at Gosford, where James V. was wont to resort for a round of the game about which all the Stuart monarchs were enthusiasts. Mr. Cook relates that when he went to Sandringham the other day to see the King regarding his appointment, he found his Majesty engaged at golf.

THE opening of the new railway to Chamonix is an occasion to remember how recent is our knowledge of this popular resort. For a long time it was believed that the place was actually discovered by the travellers, Windham and Pococke, in 1741. As a matter of fact, it was visited by the French poet, Le Pays, in 1669 and by St. Francis de Sales in 1603 and is marked in the second edition of Mercator's Atlas, published in 1595. Tourists, however, did not begin to go there until much later. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld, who took the trip in 1763, described it as "a far graver enterprise than fighting with giants, winged dragons, sheep, or windmills"; and he found the ascent of the Montanvert so dangerous that he was "obliged to hang on to the tail of my frock coat, which one of the peasants carried slung over his shoulder."

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GRIEVANCES OF COOPER'S HILL ENGINEERS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE VICEROY.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The correspondence which has taken place between Lord George Hamilton and the Government of India has been published concerning the memorials for compensation of certain Civil Engineers appointed from Cooper's Hill prior to 1870.

These memorials were forwarded to Lord George Hamilton with a covering memorandum signed by Lord Curzon and five members of his Council.

Lord George Hamilton in his reply to Lord Curzon absolutely rejects the memorials and adds as follows: "For the instruction of Your Excellency's Government, these petitions and the recommendations, which you felt bound to make concerning them, illustrate forcibly the grave inconvenience of the course followed by your Government in dealing with this matter."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

JULY 31.

Lord Kitchener reports that 47 Boers have been killed and wounded, and 303 made prisoners since the 22nd instant.

Potgieters laager has been captured near Wolmarans and there were 21 Boer casualties.

Myburgh's commando has been surprised and 24 captured at Dassiespoort, including Myburgh who is dangerously wounded.

The Hussars captured a pompom, 20 waggons and 32 prisoners from Viljoen near Middleburg.

THE CAPE INVASION.

GENERAL FRENCH UNWELCOME TO THE BOERS.

General French's assumption of the command in Cape Colony has had a marked effect on the larger offensive operations of the Boers. Blockhouses have been organised along the railways.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE COMMONS SUSPENDED.

Mr. Shee, member for West Waterford, was suspended last night, by the speaker for applying the expression "judicial blackguardism" to the Chief Justice of Ireland.

[Mr. James John Shee (N.), of Newtown Carrick-on-Suir is a solicitor and since 1890, has been Honorary Secretary of the Irish Land and Labour Association. Since February, 1895, he has sat as M. P. for West Waterford and since September, 1895, unopposed.]

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The following is the result of the race for the Goodwood Plate:—

Avidity	1
Raid	2
Semper Vigilans	3

Raid was afterwards disqualified and St. Levan declared third.

COUNT WALDERSEE AT ALGIERS.

The military authorities are feting Count Waldersee and the German troops from China at Algiers.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The Commons have authorised a loan of two millions for Great Britain's share in the Pacific Cable.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The Education Bill has been read a third time in the Commons.

DOCK STRIKE IN AMERICA.

A dock strike has taken place at San Francisco and business is at a standstill.

THE COMMONS AND THE DAILY MAIL.

The Commons have resolved that the "Daily Mail" was guilty of a breach of privilege in attacking Mr. Brodrick for refusing to supply official communications because they published secret official documents. A motion to summon the editor and publisher to the bar of the House was rejected, Mr. Balfour deprecating such a step.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

The Commons in Committee by 188 to 33 has adopted a resolution authorising the raising of a loan for £3,220,900 for redeeming the Great Indian Peninsular Railway debentures.

THE CEYLON SERVICE.

Mr. Imthurn has been gazetted Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon.

THE ADDAREJA FORCE.

OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION ATTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Major Rowe, West Kent Regiment, Commanding the Addareja Force, reports that the enemy retired during the night, abandoning the Tower and adjacent positions. The Tower was at once blown up. The country is reported clear of the enemy, but the force will remain near Addareja for some days. The object of the expedition has been successfully attained in spite of serious difficulties and the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, reports that Major Rowe and officers deserve credit and the conduct of the troops throughout has been very satisfactory. The general health of the Force is excellent.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 31.

It is now settled that the Bill to amend the Indian Railway Companies' Act to enable interest to be paid out of capital during the construction by certain tramways will be introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel next Friday. The remaining business before the meeting is the introduction of the Indian Articles of War Amendment Bill, Indian Steamships' Act Amendment Bill and Court Fees' Act Amendment Bill.

DEATH OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAUSARI, JULY 31.

Mr. Mota Desarjee Framjeebhoy Kavasjee, of the Akabar Parsee Anjuman, died here at noon. The funeral of the deceased was well attended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

An Indian Army Circular will be issued shortly bringing the privilege leave rules for Colonels on the Staff, Officers Commanding Royal Artillery and Adjutants, R.A., in accordance with the recommendations of General Burnett's committee on decentralisation.

The audit office with the China Force goes back to India with the last of the troops now under orders to return.

Seconding in their regiments is sanctioned of N. C. Co.'s and men of the 7th Bombay Lancers and 6th Bombay Cavalry sent to Seistan as escorts to Captain Benn and Major Chenvix-Trench. Transfers to the reserve are re-opened for the 22nd Bombay Infantry to the extent that the men can be replaced from the depot in India.

Lieutenant Niven, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, joins the 5th Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force.

The 2nd and 9th Bengal Lancers, stationed at Jullundur and Multan, respectively, have been re-armed with Lee-Metford Carbines.

The date on which the accelerated promotion in the Staff Corps is to take effect is still under the consideration of the Government of India, as the financial details have to be settled.

Captain Harrison, R. A. M. C., has been appointed Assistant to Major Semple at the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli. There is now no chance of the continuity of the work being interrupted.

The new M. L. E. rifle will shortly be issued to the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Irish Regiment, 2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment and the 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, July 31.—Steen, Lieut., Bengal, 14th B. I. on leave from Saugor.

Forsyth, Lieut., Bombay, R. F. A., on leave from Ahmedabad.

Walters, Capt., Bombay, 24th Baluch. Regt. on leave from Loralai.

Bruce, Lieut. Punjab., 19th Lancers, from Umballa.

DEPARTURE, July 31.—Field, Capt. Madras, 28th M. I., to rejoin to Secunderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. India arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Balduino, Captain O. Campa, left Seuz, for Bombay on the 31st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on Tuesday, via Lamu, and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 3 12-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	26 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Corporation Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr, James Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr H. G. Gell, Mr. Fazulboy Visram; and the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. D. Sheppard and the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

FILTERS AT THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee considered the following reports from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and Dr. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, regarding the filters at the Malabar Hill reservoir:—

The Water Engineer's Report stated:—(1) The filters at Malabar Hill are cleaned whenever they become so choked that a head of 2'-6" is insufficient to maintain the proper rate of filtration. The period varies with the amount of solid matter contained in the water. (2) After the filter is sufficiently dry the mud, together with 1-2" or 3-4" of the surface of the sand are scraped off with powras. (3) The surface water in the filters is allowed to drain off through the sand. (4). The "jelly-layer" is of necessity removed every time a filter is cleaned. (5) The head of water in the filters is never allowed to rise to such an extent as to break the surface of the filtering materials and this has never occurred in practice. (6) The cost of aerating the water would be prohibitive and the Powai engines could not be utilized for such a purpose.

The report of the Divisional Health Officer No. 1 Division, (Dr. C. H. Cayley) stated:—Item 5 is a question for a Water Engineer to reply to. I do not see how any pressure of water could rupture the surface layer which is not a membrane but merely a collection of matters in suspension in the water which have been deposited on the surface of the filtering medium and which vary in character according to the nature of the suspended matters in the water. There is nothing to rupture and nothing in the shape of a continuous membrane. It could no more rupture than the sand itself. The presence of live green organisms in the water is not, as far as I know, connected with a loss of natural aeration of the water. They are most abundant in the waters of all the lakes during the months of February and March, after which date they tend to lessen in numbers. They are not most abundant when the waters are at their lowest level before the rains. Their growth seems more dependent on seasonal influences than on any special condition of the waters in the lakes themselves.

Dr. Dadachanji proposed that the report be recorded and that with regard to the explanation given by Dr. Cayley on item No. 5, the Standing Committee were of opinion that it was not satisfactory. He said that Dr. Percy Flankland, a great authority on the subject had expressed a directly contrary opinion.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed did not agree with Dr. Dadachanji on the ground that there was after all a difference of opinion between Dr. Dadachanji and Dr. Cayley. The best thing that could be done under the circumstances, was to send the authority quoted by Dr. Dadachanji to Dr. Cayley for an expression of his opinion to enable the Committee to come to a definite conclusion on the matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna concurred in the remarks made by Dr. Ismail. He said that it was not advisable to condemn the report of an expert in the manner proposed by Dr. Dadachanji. Dr. Cayley should be given an opportunity to have his say in the matter. He proposed an amendment that the reports be recorded and that Dr. Cayley's attention be drawn to a certain report made by Mr. Tomlinson on the same subject.

Mr. Macdonald said that this was supposed to be the work of the Water Engineer. Dr. Cayley generally devoted his attention to the analyses of the water. It would not be conducive to any good to throw the blame on Dr. Cayley for what he was not supposed to do.

Dr. Dadachanji remarked that Dr. Cayley then ought to have said that it was not his function.

Sir Bhalchandra's amendment was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

Mr. Macdonald then moved another amendment that the report be only recorded.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the amendment which was after some discussion carried. This amendment was then put as a substantive motion and adopted by the Committee.

ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Committee considered a report of the sub-committee on the proposal to appoint an assistant to the Chief Accountant. The report has already been published. The chief accountant asked for a permanent assistant on Rs. 300, raising to Rs. 400 per emensem. The Commissioner recommended the tentative appointment on Rs 300 for two years only.

Dr Dadachanji proposed the adoption of the report. He said that lakhs of rupees were spent on their stores, which were not property looked after.

The motion was carried and after transacting some other business the Committee adjourned

POONA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JULY 31.

To-day's meeting went off excellently. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendence good. The meeting was not uneventful as there were several upsets, and the finish was exciting. The following are the results:—

The Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maiden Ponies 14.1 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50 or over of the aggregate value Rs. 500. 14.1 to carry 9st 7lbs. W. I. Penalties. Winner since 31st March, 1899, race value Rs. 50, or over once 4, twice 7, oftener 14 lbs. Allowance. Ponies landed since 1st July 1900 and which have not won race value Rs. 50, or over since that date, 5lbs. in addition to landing allowance in Clause 9, General Conditions. C B's 28 lbs.—Distance—Half Mile.

Mr. Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus 9 st. 11lbs. .... Greenhalgh 1

Messrs. J. P. and G. L. D's b aus g Cadet 8st. 1lb. .... Cowell 2

Mr. S. C. P's. b aus m Miss Birnie 8 st. 4lbs. .... Robinson 3

Mr. G. L. D's. b aus m Atholbrose 8 st. 7 lbs. .... Hoyt 4

Nautilus won by a length. Four lengths between second and third

Time 52 4-5 seconds.

The Amateur Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50. 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. G. Rs. (Professionals to carry 5lbs extra) Penalties.—Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs. Distance—half Mile.

Mr. Blondin's b a h Bin Curtas 9st 3lbs .... Penton 1

Mr. J. P's g a h Vakil 9st 9lbs .... Greenhalgh 2

Mr. Mathuradass Goculdass' ch a h Feeroze 9st 4lbs .... Kendall 3

Capt Greville's g a h Phobos 9st 9lbs .... Native 4

Mr. Macqueen's g a h Stealaway 9st 9lbs .... Captain Jameson 5

Aga S. Shah's b a h Jodhpore 9st 9lbs .... Robinson 6

Won by 1 1-4 length. Two lengths between second and third.

Time 57 seconds.

The Country Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100. For Country Bred Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899 of a race value Rs. 900 or over once 5lbs; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,600, 10lbs; three times, or of a race value Rs. 2,000, 14lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 5lbs. Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs. (not accumulative.) Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement 7lbs., new measurement, 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Fry's b cb m Lady Newbrook, 8 st. 5lbs. .... Penton 1

Mr. Harry's b cb m Musme 8 st. 11 lb. .... Greenhalgh 2

Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle 9st. 1lb. .... C B Mahomed 3

Mr. Mathuradass Gokuldass', ch cb m La Baliff, 8 st. .... Saunders 4

Aga S Shah's ch cb m Eventide by Adonis—Dearest 8 st. .... Robinson 5

Won by 1 1-2 lengths. Two lengths between second and third.

Time 1 minute 24 seconds.

The Little Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8 st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner of a race value Rs. 50 or over: once 5 lbs.; twice 10 lbs.; oftener 14 lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899, 7 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Abdool Aziz bin Salt's b a h Shatboob 9 st. 3 lbs. .... Penton 1

Aga S. Shah's g a h Greyleg 9 st. 7 lbs. .... Robinson 2

Mr. Goolam Hoosain Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 8st. .... Jakoo 3

Mr. Goolam Hoosain Essajee's g a h Bukhtawar, 9 st. 8 lbs .... Oomer Khan 4

Mr. Mathuradass Gokuldass' g a h Grey Fox 9 st. 0 lbs. .... Saunders 5

Mr. A. R. Amer's b a h Sweet William, 8 st. 5 lbs. .... Native 0

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's b a h Cocab, 8 st. 3 lbs. .... Heroo 0

Mr. Harry's g a h Midas 9 st. 0

Messrs. J. P. and G. L. D's. g a h Jesoor 9 st. 0

Mr. Mathuradas Gokuldass' ch a h Feeroze, 8 st. 7 lbs. 0

Won by a length. A neck between second and third.

Time 1 minute 10 3-4 seconds.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50, for Maiden Arab Horses. W. A. reduced 5 lbs. Penalties.—Winner of race value Rs. 50 or over: once, 5 lbs.; twice, 10 lbs; oftener 14 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement, 5 lbs.; new measurement, 12 lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. S. C. P.'s ch a h India 8 st. 12 lbs. .... Robinson 1

Messrs. Anandji Nanji and Hajibhoy Vishram's, b a h Muswood 9 st. 7 lbs. .... Greenhalgh 2

Mr. A. R. Amer's b a h Turkish Flag 11 8 st. 5 lbs .... Nama 3

Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Rashid 9 st. 3 lbs .... C B Mahomed 4

Mr. C. D's. ch a h Carlo 8 st. 12 lbs .... Penton 5

Mr. Ebrahim Amer's b a h White Oats 8 st. 6 lbs. .... Feroze 0

Mr. Ali bin Talib's br or b a h Mahkoom 8 st. 6 lb. .... Heroo 0

Mr. Goolam Hoosain Essajee's ch a h Lord Roberts 8 st .... Oomer Khan 0

Mr. J. P's. g a h Vakil 8 st. 0 lbs 0

Won by 3-4 length. One between second and third.

Time 2 minutes 24 seconds.

The Small Arab Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000; 14 hands to carry 8 st. 12 lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1899, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once 5 lbs.; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,400, 10 lbs; three times, or of a race value Rs. 1,800, 14 lbs. Ponies measured before 1st April, 1899 7lbs. Allowances.—Maidens 5 lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100, 10lbs. (not accumulative). Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga S. Shah's g a h Achilles 8 st. 8 lbs. .... Robinson 1

Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind, 13-2 1-4 7st. 0lbs. .... Heeroo 2

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 8st. 5lbs .... Oomarkhan 3

Mr. Anandjee Nanjee's g a h Bonaparte, 7st. 13 lbs .... Hoyt 4

Messrs. G. K. and D. D's b a h Chancellor, 7st. 10lbs. 0

Aga S. Shah's g a h Greyleg, 13-2 7st. 4lbs. 0

Won by a neck. Head between second and third.

Time 2 minute 7 seconds.

The Novice Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies, 13-3 and under, landed since 1st July 1900. 13-3 to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winner race value Rs. 50 or over once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. Distance—1-2 Mile.

Aga S. Shah's ch a h Winchester 13 1 3-4 7st. 11lbs. .... Heeroo 1

H. H. Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Gallant, 8st. 9lbs. .... Greenhalgh 2

Messrs J. P. and G. L. D's g a h Jeseoor, 13-3 9st, 3lb. .... Penton 3

Mr. A. M. Shamian's c h a h The Robber, 8st. 12 lbs. .... C. B. Mahomed 4

Mr. Hajeebhoy Visram's ch a h Bin Rusheed 8 st. 6lbs .... Luchman 5

Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Nasaralla 7 st. 11 lbs. .... Hoyt 6

Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Salood 7st. 8 lbs. .... Oomarkhan 7

Won by a neck. Half length between the second and third. Time—56 second.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. A.

This match will be played on the Oval this evening. Kick-off 5-15 p. m. Chairs will be reserved for ladies, friends of members of the Gymkhana. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—R. E. Stokes-Rees, full back, C. M. Ward, H. Dundas, H. P. Hebblethwaite and P. F. Fischer, three-quarters; J. Scrymgeour and S. N. Powell, halves, P. J. Arnot, W. Shakespear, A. D. Shanks, T. Hewson, J. H. Macdonald, W. Cole, R. F. G. Scott and Gray Rigge, forwards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY vs. B. V. A.

Yesterday evening a match between these teams took place on the Cooperage. The R. A. had the best of matters throughout, and won by 1 G, 2 D. G. (13 points) to nil.

WITH regard to the statement that an Educational Conference is likely to take place, it is understood that in September the various Directors of Public Instruction, together with a few experts on technical education, will assemble in Simla. The main idea will be to consider how technical education can best be promoted: and as any scheme must necessarily involve some alteration in the curriculum of primary schools, the conference will have interesting work before them. Sir Edward Buck's recent report will furnish ample matter for consideration.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

MONASTIC ORDERS IN FRANCE.

PAINFUL CHARGES

CONGRESS OF FRENCH COLLIERS.

PARIS, JULY 12.

THE Good Shepherd Convent case was resumed at Nancy in order to enable the parties to take cognisance of the official inquiries made at Paris and Nancy and placed by the Government in the hands of the Attorney-General. The action, it will be remembered, is brought by a former pupil of the orphanage, Mademoiselle Leconnet, against the nuns of the Good Shepherd. She claims £800 damages for compulsory labour she was subjected to during seventeen years, and for permanent injury to health in consequence of overwork. Me Prevost, her counsel, urged that official inquiries having proved her grievances to be only too substantial, it was time for the court to enter into the merits of the case. These inquiries showed that the nuns had cruelly overworked their orphans, under-fed them, and neglected them in a shocking manner. Former pupils deposed as to the nature of the vessels in which their ablutions were performed. Soap was an unknown quantity. Another witness deposed that "the ham was alive with worms." Another said that not infrequently they found in the soup potato-peelings, rags, and bits of coal, showing that the sweepings of the floor left after the nuns' meals were shovelled into the orphans' stockpot. The girls nearly all suffered from anæmia and dyspepsia. A girl named Hartmann was pining away from consumption and, it is alleged, was allowed to die for want of care. A former pupil told the Commissioners: "Hartmann died without receiving medical care. This revolted us all, because we knew that the day before her death she had asked for leave to take to her bed, a favour that was refused on the pretext that she had not finished her work." Another witness said: "Hartmann's features showed only too clearly that she was dying. She vainly asked to be released from work. The day before her death, at 6 p.m., she applied in vain for leave to go up to the dormitory, although Sister Mount-Carmel pleaded in her behalf." Yet another witness says: "Several other girls died in the same manner."

A former pupil of the Good Shepherd School of Dole shows that the management there was not different from that of Nancy. I have seen girls dying on their chairs, she says. Why did they not complain? The answer is given in another deposition: "When a girl made a complaint, the Mother made her go down on her knees and remain thus with folded arms for half an hour, at the end of which she had to kiss the floor. How were the girls able to stand it all? Another girl, whose father was a commercial traveller, having vainly asked to leave the establishment on coming of age, went out of her mind, and was sent to Marseilles in 1893 or 1894. The Good Shepherd, it was pointed out, had before this kept girls prisoners after the age of 21 when they thought they could get work out of them, thus committing the crime of false imprisonment. Another witness says she was so miserable that she did "novenas" to ask the Virgin Mary to let her die. A "novena" is a nine days' course of prayer and penance, and is believed by Catholics to be a peculiarly potent spiritual course of treatment. There were no games or physical exercise of any sort at the Good Shepherd. The only recreation was a three-quarters of an hour break twice a day in a small courtyard under the eye of the nuns. The girls were unable to talk freely with one another.

The Nancy Police Commissary writes: "It is most difficult to find out the addresses of old pupils, the girls as a rule being ignorant of each others' surnames." So that, as Maitre Prevost remarked, when a girl leaves the convent there is no risk of her informing the friends of the girls left behind of the state of things. Even parents cannot talk freely to the girls. Letters are confiscated. The factory inspectors are hoodwinked. One of them was locked in a room for fifteen minutes until the workshops could be got into order. Fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters can speak to the inmates only through a grating, a nun standing by. Maitre Prevost quoted the protest of several Bishops on the wickedness of certain convents. The Archbishop of Aix wrote that "several were abominably conducted." Another Bishop wrote that "it was high time to prevent the convents from denying their apprentices justice." The Bishop of Nancy, Mgr. Turinaz, the first to denounce to the country the "crimes," to use his own words, of the Good Shepherd nuns, wrote: "that Congregation has grown wealthy upon the work of pupils it pretended to receive out of charity." The Good Shepherd monastic Order is practically a slave-driving community, owning 47,000 slaves, who support 7,000 nuns. The Order's wealth has increased in sixty years to such an extent that it now owns in freehold 210 estates. The pupils being kept 10, 20, and even 30 years (the nuns are above the law) are turned adrift, and in many cases, as Mgr. Turinaz remarked, become prostitutes. Even convicts, on expiry of their term, receive a lump sum for labour performed, but the Good Shepherd, as the Public Prosecutor of Nancy remarked, is "worse than a convict establishment." The Good Shepherd is, of course, an extreme case of monastic perversion, but the besetting sins of its nuns—self-righteousness, hardness of heart, avarice, and untruthfulness—are in lesser degree failings of many monastic Orders.

The Congress of the Federation of French Colliers has opened at the Bourse du Travail to consider the question of a general miners' strike. The Extraordinary Congress at Lens, held in April last, decided that a general strike should be declared on September 30 next unless the reforms demanded by the General Miners' Federation were carried by the Government. These were (1) alterations in the law on miners' delegates on Labour Boards, (2) miners to be represented equally with other trades on Arbitration Courts, (3) the eight hours' day, (4) a minimum wage, (5) a pension of twenty pence a day after 25 years. M. Waldeck Rousseau was favourable to the eight hours' working day (for coal miners) but, on the other hand, would not hear of a minimum wage fixed by law. The Chamber of Deputies quite recently has enacted alterations in the law on miners' delegates, and has appointed a Commission to examine the eight hours' question, the working members of several colliery constituencies being appointed on the Select Committee. M. Basly, Chairman of the Pas de Calais Colliers' Union, thinks that although the whole programme set forth in last April's ultimatum has not been carried through, still the Government has done the utmost that was in its power, and that the general strike had better be adjourned. But other leaders are of a different opinion. The National Federation, it may be remarked, represents but 62,000 out of 154,000 colliers in France; only, as they are united, they usually force the non-union men to follow them. Last April, during the Montceau strike, a motion in favour of an immediate general strike was carried on a referendum by 36,000 votes to 18,000. The Federal Council, however, found an excuse for not issuing the order to stop work, feeling, no doubt, and with good reason, that even this majority was not strong enough to force the non-union men into line on such a serious issue.

The truth about the Marchand expedition, the greatest diplomatic error of the third Republic, is coming out little by little. M. Guieyesse, who was Colonial Minister at the time it set out, says that he was not in office when it was first planned. The Minister of the Colonies at that time was M. Chautemps. Marchand himself had suggested the idea, which was to set out from the last outpost of the French Congo and strike out in a north-easterly direction as far as he could reach. The Minister objected that he could not expect to be provided with more than a small escort. Marchand replied: "I will set out even with a few tirailleurs, and if I come to grief it does not matter. I shall be forgotten—that is all." Instructions were sent to M. Liotard, the Governor of Upper Ubanghi, not to let Marchand proceed beyond the last French outpost if he thought the mission was calculated to injure French interests in those regions. M. Guieyesse says that he and his predecessors acted with the utmost caution. They were particularly anxious to avoid diplomatic complications. It was M. Lebon (the Minister of the Colonies who put the prisoner of the Ile du Diable in irons), who gave the Marchand expedition the importance it took later on. M. Guieyesse thinks it very likely that Colonel Marchand's later instructions were merely to explore. Fashoda was not specially mentioned. An entrenched camp was spoken of very far north-east. Marchand was to get into touch with the populations of these unexplored regions and enter into relations with the Sultan of Zemio. Perhaps Marchand harboured the secret design of concluding an agreement with the Dervishes, but he was unaware whether the latter would receive him as a friend or an enemy.

The French working men delegates after their return from the peace manifestation in London were invited to speak at a meeting of their fellow-workmen at the Bourse du Travail. The Trades Hall was decorated with red flags bearing inscriptions. The red flag, the symbol of international Socialism, is prohibited in France, and on that account, perhaps, Socialists have a passionate attachment to it which can hardly be realised by others. One of the members of the Government, M. Millerand, being himself a Socialist, and being new in office, interfered about 18 months ago on behalf of the red flags, and a compromise was suggested. "If unions would only put inscriptions on their red flags."—so ran M. Waldeck-Rousseau's compromise—"the police would regard these flags as banners, and would not interfere with them. Since then, however, instructions have been altered, and even the red banner has become seditious. I do not know why, for this unfurling of the red is really as harmless as the wearing of the green. A police force appeared before the Bourse du Travail, and word was sent inside that the red flags must be taken down. They were the very flags which had been allowed to pass before the President of the Republic 18 months ago as "banners." No notice was taken of the injunction. The police thereupon forced their way inside, went upstairs, and took the flags down themselves. It would appear that this is the first time the police have crossed the threshold of the Trades Hall, except on the day it was closed by order of M. Dupuy. The meeting carried a resolution expressing indignation at the brutal and illegal conduct of the police, reasserted their determination to fight against war by all means, and sent the expression of their fraternal feelings to the workmen of Great Britain and of other countries.

Tuesday's sitting of the Municipal Council ended in something like a riot. A question having been asked on the Government's order to remove the red flag at the Bourse du Travail, a Socialist member, M. Colly, remarked that his own view of the matter was that all flags were merely badges for the vanity of nations, just as decorations were for individuals. This caused a scene. The public in the galleries were carried away by the prevailing excitement, and took sides for the Nationalists and the Socialists. M. Evain, a Nationalist, said it was intolerable to have the Tricolour dragged through the mire by swine like M. Colly. The later with a bound was upon his insulter, and before anyone could interfere gave him a loud box on the ears. A general affray followed, the Chirman put on his hat, and the police were called in to clear the house. This morning a duel with swords took place between M. Colly and M. Evain at the Parc des Princes Velodrome, M. Colly being slightly wounded in the wrist. The duel was most courteously fought, and when it was all over the adversaries shook hands and walked away arm in arm.

M. Beauverie, a Professor of Agriculture, claims to have made a wonderful discovery relative to the cure of diseases of plants, in the course of researches into a disease very common in hothouses, a sort of rust called botrytis cinerea. It occurred to M. Beauverie to water the soil with some liquid in which he had cultivated the botrytis. This liquid he found conferred immunity to the plants grown upon the soil thus watered. None of these plants were attacked by the rust. It is to be hoped M. Beauverie will give fuller particulars of his discovery. If it turns out to be what he leads us to think, it bids fair to revolutionise agriculture, for if rust can be cured by merely watering a field with a botrytis culture which can be prepared at a nominal cost, then probably many more parasitical diseases of plants are curable. What would Ireland not have given for a cure for potato blight?

On Saturday a man named Texier appeared before the Tribunal Correctionnel charged with wearing unlawfully a decoration. It is a legal offence in this country to wear a bit of red or violet ribbon in your button-hole unless you are a Knight of the Legion of Honour, or an Officier d'Academie, the latter being a very humble distinction awarded to public schoolmasters, dentists, music-teachers, electoral agents, civil servants of the humbler ranks, and beginners in the professions of law, medicine, art, and journalism. It has nothing to do with the French Academy, as people often think in England. Texier was further charged with obtaining money on false pretences, and no doubt he found it easier to victimise people when his button-hole was invested with the prestige of a violet ribbon. The case is a commonplace one, and would not be worth mentioning but for the past of the defendant. At the age of seven he was sent to a house of correction, an extremely rare mishap at such an early age, and remained there until called up for military service. A few months later he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and after leaving the army served several other sentences. From the age of seven—that is to say for the last 26 years—Texier has spent only 14 months out of prison. Under the Habitual Criminal's Act it would have been open for the court to order his banishment to Cayenne for the rest of his days. A sentence to three months' imprisonment only was required to make this possible. The Judge considered, no doubt, that the man sent as a child to a house of correction before he could be responsible was in a measure a victim of society, and passed a sentence of two months' imprisonment, thus giving him another chance.

SERPENT WORSHIP IN BURMA.

THE much stronger leaven of spirit worship in the upper province is no doubt due (says Mr. Scott in the "Gazetteer") to the later appearance of Buddhism and to the way in which it was forced on the people . . . . . . It is directly stated that naga or serpent worship was the prevailing religion in the eleventh century, but this need not be taken too literally, and in any case serpent worship is only one of the earliest known forms of animistic religion. The serpent was the tempter in paradise; he was the guardian of the golden apples; he was wreathed under the altar of Pallas at Athens; the shedding of his skin was thought to renew his life and he was the symbol of immortality or eternity; there are some who believe that the story of St. Patrick merely means that the Saint was putting an end to the ancient creed of the country when he expelled the reptiles from Ireland. The traces in Burma are very strong in the literature of the country, if they are not so much so in direct worship. There is scarcely a single chronicle in which a naga does not appear in some form or other, most commonly as a maiden, with a fate usually pitiable rather than otherwise, but sometimes as the king of the nagas, in the same fashion as Jupiter Ammon appeared to Olympia and became the father of Alexander the Great, or as Jupiter Capitolinus occupied a similar relationship to Scipio Africanus. The fact may be another link in the Burmese Kings' claim to be connected with the Sakya clans of Upper India. The mythical genealogy of the Raja of Chutia Nagpur claims Pundarika Nag as ancestor of the house. He married Parvati, the beautiful daughter of a Brahman, and, in memory of their serpent ancester, the crest of the house is a hooded snake with human face. Vernag, the name of the fountain from which the river Jhelum takes its rise in the valley of Cashmere, is another indication of the old snake worship. But the "Marchen" of the animal bride or bridegroom is common to every race under the sun. Everywhere are to be found anthropomorphic gods, capable of assuming human shapes, tricky, capricious, limited in many undivine ways, yet endowed with magical powers. The Brahmanic myths are not likely to be confounded with those of the Edda, or with the mythical gods of Homer, but they are of the same stuff as the dreams of savage mythology and they are cruel, obscene, or simply puerile, according to the fancies of the myth-makers Exclusive serpent worship need not be insisted on, any more than tiger worship need be assigned to the Hsenwi Shans because of their tiger myths and the name Hso assumed by all their Sawbwas, or frog worship to the Wa because they claim to have risen by evolution from tadpoles. Least of all is it necessary to excite orthodox philological mythology students by referring to Bheki, the sun-frog, called Lahu by the Eastern Tai. Zoolatry does not appear to be common either in Upper Burma or in the tributary states, though there are signs of it in the legends of the hare, the crow, the dragon, and what not. The allied form Totemism is nowhere prominent except among the Karen tribes, though it may be traced in the Nan, or animals distinguishing the Burman's birthdays, as well as in the amours in animal shape.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

PROTEST BY THE RAILWAY SERVANTS

AT the Railway Servants' Conference at Bangalore, Mr. Balfour, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, in referring to the question of the employment of soldiers on railways in India, said: The question first came up during the signallers' strike. At that time soldier-signallers were lent to replace the regular men although the G. I. P. was a private company and not a State-worked line. The subject was immediately taken up by me and ventilated in the Bombay papers. I did not at all consider it fair that soldiers should be employed in the case of the withdrawal of labour. It was simply helping employers whilst nothing was done on behalf of the men. As you are aware, some of the papers thought the Government, having an interest in the railways, had the right to use any means to prevent interruption of traffic. You will also remember when the question first came up, and I pointed out that it affected every railwayman, some of the leading dailies took up a position which was not quite a candid one; that the soldiers were not meant to be used by employers against employes but were being trained for Military purposes. We pointed out that if the soldiers were to be employed on the railways merely or solely for military purposes we should be happy to render every assistance in our power to help forward this idea. But what we feared, what we expected, has come about! I took up the matter, drew up a memorial, and requested the Government of India to consider whether it was right. I thought it only fair that if the Government helped the employers, they should do something for the men as well. The G. I. P. memorial went in first, some few others have gone in, some I am doubtful of. The opinion prevalent among the employers on some railways is that the

WAGES OF THE MEN SHOULD BE REDUCED.

They have brought the men to a state that cannot be characterized as independent; what I mean is that independence that we all admire as honest independence. The Government of India in their reply to the G.I.P. memorial said the primary object of the scheme for the training of soldiers as railwaymen is gradually to build an emergency staff for the working of State lines, principally in the neighbourhood of the frontiers, by the military authorities, as well as to supplement, or where required, replace the ordinary railway staff in carrying out rapid concentration of troops and material in case of war or internal disturbance, and incidentally to lessen the difficulties often experienced by discharged soldiers in earning a livelihood upon their return to civil life. It is also to be hoped that the scheme for training soldiers as railwaymen may pave the way for a more comprehensive scheme which the Government of India have under consideration for the establishment of regular railway reserve corps in which civilian railway employers will be eligible to enroll themselves as volunteers or reservists, to be employed in case of any emergency whether in India itself or beyond the frontiers, in which their services may be required. At the same time the Government of India desire it to be clearly understood that while they have no disposition to take sides in a struggle between capital and labour, they are bound to protect the public to the utmost of their power against the great danger and inconvenience which would attend any serious interruptions or deragements of the railway services arising out of disputes between the railway administrations and their employers. So long as the memorialists contemplate no movement intended to bring about such difficulties, they have obviously nothing to apprehend, and the Government have no intention whatever of utilising trained soldiers to support capital or to force down the wages of civil labour. But should any crisis unfortunately arise of the kind at which the memorial not very obscurely hints, Government must reserve to themselves

ABSOLUTE FREEDOM OF DISCRETION

as to the action to be taken, whether in regard to the employment of trained soldiers or otherwise, in order to secure the maintenance of traffic pending the adjustment of the dispute. These are the words which I wish to lay stress on. I should say that in England, for instance, such a thing has never been thought of, and soldiers have never been brought out to work railways during strikes. Here, in India, some of the papers urged that it was necessary for the safety of the country to maintain connection with the frontiers. I am sure if the time ever comes when the men are requested to help, they will readily do so, for it is their duty as men. As a correspondent in your paper has pointed out, "Railwaymen will take trains as near the fighting line as required." Government have not interpreted the memorial correctly; they say "as long as the memorialists contemplate no movement intended to bring about such difficulties they have obviously nothing to apprehend." We have instances to quote where we have stayed strikes. What we meant in the memorial was, that we did not think it right to place employers in such a position that some of them, unscrupulous enough, could take advantage of the weakness of their men. Every man has a right to take protective measures for himself. (Hear, hear.) In connection with strikes I would point out that at times they may be justifiable weapons (Hear, hear). It is a well known thing that employers do not want strikes, neither do the men. Fair treatment, fair pay, fair wages for a fair day's work, is what is required. When employers know, to quote Professor Marshall, that if certain just requests are not given effect to, their employers may withdraw their labour, they will consider what they can give without endangering their own interests. What we want is that which the men deserve. It is not just or right to be altogether on the side of capital whilst employees receive no consideration whatever. We ask for Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration, for a Board of Trade with extended powers, as in England, so that we may adopt peaceful measures in every dispute,—for disputes will arise. We occupy a defensive position and always prefer an amicable settlement of disputes. We want to place ourselves in such a position, as to prevent an unfair advantage being taken of us, for we have asked nothing that is unfair. As you know we are

NOT SATISFIED WITH THE REPLY

of the Government. If their scheme is successful, the time may come when you shall be driven, through unfair advantage being taken of you, to accept the miserable sum of 13 or 14 rupees as guards and firemen. This sum is at present paid to European and Eurasian young men on certain railways. Is that enough for people to live decently on? The time may come, if the scheme be successful, when employers, knowing the men are without power, will grind you down to the lowest possible wages. You must defend yourself against such tyranny. If Government desires to take sides, being interested in railways and dividends, let them consider the working classes of railways as well, let them consider means for bringing about a peaceful settlement in disputes. A correspondent in the "Railway Times" proposes that something should be done, and I leave it to you what should be done. He proposes that the House of Commons be approached on the subject, and the matter agitated at home. It is for you, gentlemen, to arrive at some clear understanding whereby you may obtain your rights.

Several other speakers gave their opinions on the subject, and drew attention to the loyalty displayed by the working classes on railways at the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa; notably by 200 men of the Madras Railway, well disciplined and well armed, offering their services. These services were rejected, but those railwaymen who had been fortunate enough to go out to the war with Lumsden' Horse had received honourable recognition at the hands of Government. Government, they considered, should not lose sight of this, nor should we. (Applause.)

If this scheme is successful, it is reasonable to suppose officials will be all the more ready to practice their little acts of injustice, and, therefore, the action of Government regarding the soldier question is to be deplored.

What, asked another member, could be fairer than a commission? Let Government officials make themselves familiar with railwaymen and they will learn that railwaymen are not anxious for strikes, because of the great waste caused thereby. Should a commission, however, be formed, and come among us, our General Secretary should be present in the interests of the men. One member drew attention to the fact of a Calcutta paper advocating the Eurasians taking employment as cooks; it implied that Eurasians were too lazy to work. Another member pointed out how, during the riots between Hindoo and Mahomedans in Bombay, volunteers were requisitioned and did good service, in many instances losing in pocket by the transaction. He considered the question of a "Railway Reservist Corps" unnecessary, since volunteers were well able to do all that might be required in that line.

A fourth member complained that soldiers came and learnt the work and then returned to their regiments. It was clearly shewn that the soldier was in no wise the cheaper article, since he was not used to the climate or out-door work in India, living as he did always in barracks. Government was making a blunder in not doing everything possible to keep the men on their side, just as the men would blunder by not keeping with Government. The thousands of volunteers on all the railways would resign their corps. If soldiers must be trained, why not train them in England, where greater facilities were afforded by Government. Here, in India, it caused friction between the civil and military elements. But they dare not do so in England, for there would immediately be a stir, such as has rarely been witnessed.

Mr. Stephens, one of the travelling secretaries of the Society, said: "You will think it strange of me, an old soldier, to speak on the subject as I do. Every year Government sends round a paper for men to volunteer to work on the N. W. Railway on the frontier lines during mobilisation. It is said the number has been considerably reduced during late years. Reasons are not far to seek, and require no explanations. Men lower down know it is not worth their while to volunteer, for is it reasonable to suppose a man would work for merely a small percentage on his pay so far from home? That should tell you what we may expect when we ask for anything. Is it likely we will assist. I don't think so? Lord Curzon's reply to the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association was that there were 28,000 posts on various railways, but when vacancies occur, men trained by Government will

DO US OUT OF OUR WORK.

What are we to do with our children Are we going to allow our children to work for a miserable pittance of six annas a day. In Burma men with three years' service drew Rs. 13 a month; could they be expected to work on such a salary Would it keep body and soul together?

The Chairman read an article in the last issue of the "Railway Times," by a correspondent, signing himself "Tubby," and made reference to one or two particulars therein. It was then proposed and seconded that "Tubby's" proposal be given effect to and a memorial be addressed to the House of Commons and a deputation be sent to present it; and that the A. S. R. S. of England be made familiar with this question through their General Secretary, Mr. Bell, M. P., that through him we may gain the sympathy of the public at home.

This was carried.

The General Secretary, Mr. Balfour, then said you have just taken steps to bring the matter before the House of Commons and have decided that the A. S. R. S. of England be asked to give all the help they can. I am informed that by a recent circular a Loco. Superintendent has ordered the non-employment of Eurasians in the Loco. Department. This is directly contrary to Lord Curzon's reply to the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association. This is manifest injustice to a large proportion of His Majesty's subjects and a proportion of those men who volunteered their services for South Africa. (Shame). But this Society is composed of Europeans, Eurasians, Parsees, Natives; and I speak on behalf of all, I hope all railway men will help us to protect them. It has been asked who pays the soldier? I say, you do? You as tax-payers help in paying the soldier. (Hear hear) And he is to be used against you. It is the soldier's duty to fight, not to work on railways.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to all railway servants to join the Society.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

NO SOLITARY CONFINEMENT.

IMPERATOR *vs.* TATYA LUXMON.

MR. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in June last, found the accused guilty of theft, and having regard to previous convictions, sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment, of which three months were to be in solitary confinement, and to receive thirty stripes.

Mr. Lucas said the accused pleaded guilty to an offence of theft, and also to three previous convictions. The last sentence he underwent was one of two years which expired in December last. He was no doubt an incorrigible character; and were it not for his youth and the very small value of the property stolen, Mr. Lucas should have felt inclined to sentence him to transportation. He was then sentenced as mentioned above.

The Appeal Court confirmed the conviction recorded against the accused, and dismissed his appeal, but struck off the order regarding solitary confinement.

"PREMISES" INCLUDES OPEN GROUND.

IMPERATOR VS. DHARAMSEY JETHA AND OTHERS.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, applied for revision of an order passed by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 29th March last, discharging the accused of the offence of using a place for sale or storage of cotton without a license from the Municipal Commissioner, contrary to section 394 of the Municipal Act of 1888. Mr. F. R. Vicajee, with Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the accused.

The magistrate, in acquitting the accused, said the place where the cotton was stored was open ground, not premises.

Mr. S. B. Master, Superintendent of Licenses, said in his petition to the High Court that the magistrate did not record any evidence in the case, but the fact was that the accused was using a certain plot of land forming part of the Cotton Green at Colaba for the storage of dooras or impressed and half pressed bales of cotton, and that he had obtained no license under section 394. It was submitted that the magistrate was wrong in holding that the land did not come within the meaning of the word "premises" as used in section 394. The question whether the land and other land similarly used for the storage of inflammable articles falls within the provisions of section 394 was one of great importance in the interests of the public.

Mr. Justice Candy said: Having regard to the nature of some of the articles dealt with in section 394 and in schedule M., we think that it is impossible to restrict the meaning of the word "premises" in that section to buildings; it must also include open ground. We must, therefore, set aside the order of the magistrate, and direct him to dispose of the case according to law.

A similar order was made in half a dozen other cases, in which the accused had been acquitted of a similar charge.

DR. SUKHIA'S APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

DR. NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA VS. VALIMAHOMED HASAN JAPANWALLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, on behalf of Dr. Sukhia, applied for revision of an order passed by Mr. P. B. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, on the 16th January 1901, acquitting Valimahomed Hasan Japanwalla, Fatehmahomed Shermahomed, and Gunny alias Abdoolj Gunny Abdoola Chawalla, who were charged with abetment of causing hurt.

Dr. Sukhia, in his petition of appeal to the High Court, submitted that the Magistrate's order was illegal and improper within the meaning of section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The evidence clearly proved that all the accused conspired and instigated one Hajee Abdulla to commit the assault on petitioner. Although No. 1 had raised the defence of "alibi" in his written statement and summoned five witnesses, he failed to put in a single witness to prove his defence. The same defence was intended to be made by accused No. 2, who had summoned two witnesses, but failed to put in any. Petitioner's witnesses, he said, conclusively proved that all the accused were present at the scene of the assault on the night when the assult took place. The Magistrate entirely failed to take into consideration the strong documentary evidence which supported the petitioner's case. Among his witnesses was the assailant himself, who had made his statement in jail. In his evidence before the Magistrate he admitted that Nos. 2 and 3 instigated him, hired him to commit the assult, paid him for it, pointed out the petitioner to him on the night of the assult, and that No. 2 engaged a pleader to defend him at his trial for the assult, for which he was sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment. The fact that No. 2 engaged a pleader for the assailant, paid for the defence, and was instructing the pleader throughout the trial was proved by the evidence of four witnesses, and to a great extent admitted by the evidence of the said pleader, Mr. Sealy. This left very litte doubt as to the hand of accused No. 2 in the assault, when the magistrate suddenly, on his own motion, put into the witness-box one Thacondas Atmaram, the clerk of the pleader, who acknowledged the presence of No. 2 in the office of his master, Mr. Sealy, on the morning of the trial, and his presence in court throughout the trial; but he (the witness) tried to explain away in a very unsatisfactory manner this double coincidence. The evidence of this witness was admitted by the magistrate to be of great importance, and one on which he greatly relied. Yet when the petitioner's counsel rose to cross examine him, the magistrate refused to allow him to be cross-examined.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, rejected Dr. Sukhia's application.

POONA EXTRA MEETINGS IN AUGUST 1901.

Saturday, 3rd August, Saturday, 17th August Wednesday, 21st August, and Saturday, 24th August

ADMISSION.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKET for above 4 days including separate tickets for 2 ladies,	Rs.	15
Additional Season Tickets for ladies, each	Rs.	4

(Ladies' tickets are transferable.)

DAY TICKET— (including admission one Lady,)	Rs.	5
Day ticket for ladies each	Rs.	2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Day Ticket	Rs.	1-8
Soldiers in uniform	Re.	1-0
Ladies	Rs	0-8.

Season Tickets can be obtained at the Office, W I T C., 20, Queen's Gardens, up to noon, 3rd August or at the Race Course on Race days.

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Race Course only on Race days.

Owners who have entered for the Meeting will receive free Tickets on application at the Office, 20 Queen's Gardens.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

20 Queen's Gardens, Poona, 27th July, 1901.

SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S REPORT.

HAMBURG, JULY 6.

SUGAR.

THE Beet sugar market last week was quiet and lifeless, and no change for the better promises now. From Hamburg large shippings are made on old orders, but new business is not done on account of the large stocks on hand in sugar importing countries. In England, for instance, there are 150,000 tons more than last year, and the plus is just as great in the United States. Hence for the rest of the current season the export trade will move slowly.

As for the refineries, as long as they have Japanese orders on hand, which cannot be deferred on account of the approaching imposition of duty in Japan, they must buy sufficient raw sugar wherever and at whatever price they can get it. The difficulty in which the refineries now are would not have arisen but for the low state of the Oder and the canals depending on it, which has delayed the sugar arrivals from Schleswig.

Prospects for the coming beet crop are decidedly favourable. According to Licht's inspection report, in spite of drought in some few places, the average weight and sugar bearing of the beet is greater this year than it has ever been. These inspections embrace Saxony, Anhalt and Brunswick, the Rhein Province, Hanover, Schleswig and Posen, Mecklenburg, West Russia and Pomerania. Of course the weather in the coming months will have an important bearing on the sugar question, but so far the plants are forward. From Austria and Hungary last week's news is good. Less satisfactory is that from France. Rain is wanted in many districts. Elsewhere growers are content with the prospect of the crops. The total amount of sugar held in sugar-consuming countries at the close of the week is 300,000 tons more than this time last year, and unfortunately the stocks increase weekly, that and the prospects of a good crop give little chance of higher prices.

COFFEE.

From 1st July 1900 to 30th June 1901 the coffee brought to Santos amounted to 7,969,000 bags, to Rio 2,905,000, a total of 10,874,000. This is the heaviest output for one year in Brazil, the year 1897-98 went nearest it, but was 400,000 bags short. The prospects for the next picking are very favourable as far as the fruitfulness of the plants goes, and it is probable that the crop will reach eleven million bags, or even more, if the whole of the coffee is gathered, but with the present low prices that is not likely, for it is not worth while to gather the berries from the older and poorer-bearing plantations or from those so distant from the coast that the carriage becomes too costly. The lower the price of the Reis goes in Brazil the less coffee will be plucked.

COTTON.

THE present condition of the crop is 5 per cent better than last year and the greater area planted is at least 8 per cent. As last year's crop gave a return of 10 1-2 million bales it looks as if this year's would be 11 3-4 millions. In this current season the trade will not take more than 10 million bales of American cotton, so we may calculate that a harvest of 11 3-4 million bales will be more than sufficient for next year. We cannot understand the improvement in prices for cotton after the publication of the Bureau report. This improvement can hardly hold if the weather continues favourable for the growing crop. Although rain is wanted in many districts the outlook is good.

From India favourable reports come, and the weather there is suitable for the development of the plants.

It is announced from Liverpool that the American cotton States that were suffering from drought have had rain, and the market has, therefore, become weaker.

PETROLEUM.

The price of petroleum for local consumption is a half-penny higher. Although it cannot be said that business is brisk, undoubtedly an improvement has set in. Merchants as well as retailers will soon undertake big purchases, for in 4 to 5 weeks the provision for autumn will be on the sea. We learn from good sources that import merchants have placed their orders at a higher rate for the coming demands; this may easily be so, and it would make it possible for retailers to make an early provision for their customers. The less the trade has bought the more it must buy in the autumn and winter months, and it will be obliged to pay the prices dictated by the companies. The consumption of petroleum has increased in the last 34 years from 1·87 kilo to 16·97 per head of the population.

There is nothing new from Texas.

The flow from the old oil-fields in the United States has increased. According to the pipe-line report of the middle of June there has been an increase of 220,000 barrels, and if in spite of that prices have not gone down, it must be because a greater increase was expected, and that since then the borings have been decreased.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE JAVERALAL CHUNDUMAL AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, for the insolvents, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. He said the insolvents had filed their petition in October, and their schedule in January last. The petition had been dismissed sometime ago. The insolvents were a firm of pearl merchants, carrying on business in London and Paris. Owing to a recent panic in the market their stock of pearls were sold in Europe at prices which practically ruined them. The total liabilities were over a lakh and a half. The assets amounted to Rs. 69,000, exclusive of recoverable debts amounting to Rs. 31,000. Mr. Scott said the Commercial Bank who opposed, had made a lot of statements which could not be proved. Mr. Stranack, the bank manager, had said that the insolvents had been living extravagantly and had concealed property. Mr. Scott said the insolvents denied those statements and alleged that the bank had refused to sign the composition deed which had been signed by Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., and other firms. He said the insolvency was a "bona fide" one, the insolvents having had to seek the protection of the court owing to a sudden fall in the market.

Mr. Young, for the Bank, said that since December last, only Rs. 1,445 had been recovered by the Official Assignee. The insolvents owed his clients Rs. 5,000. It was a disgraceful insolvency and one in which the application should be dismissed.

Mr. Justice Russell in deciding the mater later in the day, said he was not satisfied that the insolvency was a disgraceful one. The Commercial Bank could get a decree against the insolvent, and the latter, in the ordinary course, would then again came before the court. His lordship said that, under the circumstances, and not without considerable hesitation that he had come to the conclusion that he could not allow the insolvent to file a fresh petition.

RE MOTIRAM KANIARAM.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied that in the event of the insolvent asking for an interim order, his application should be dismissed. Mr. Davar's application was granted.

RE THOMAS LINDSEY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order and leave to amend the schedule.

RE SHAMJEE DEWKARAM.

Mr. Muzumdar, for the insolvent, was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

ABKARI CONTRACTS IN THE RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.

The Bhandari inhabitants of the Ratnagiri District have petitioned the Bombay Government against the present system of farming the Abkari contract. They point out that in the early days of the Abkari Department, the liquor contract was in the hands of as many men as there were Talukas in this District. The revenue of each Taluka was farmed out to the highest bidder. And as no draw-back was allowed at that time, the accumulated revenue of all the Talukas amounted to sixty or sixty-five thousand rupees, as against the forty-three thousand, which is all that the state gains under the present system. Further the distillers had a sufficiently large market, there being nine purchasers for their stock of liquor, and they were able to obtain fair prices. Instead of many farmers we have now only one to deal with. And as he has no competing farmer to disturb him he is able to dictate his own terms. Under the old arrangement, both Government and the distillers gained; whereas now the Abkari revenue has fallen from sixty-five thousand rupees to forty-three thousand, and the farmer of the revenue has reduced the price of a gallon from about eighteen annas to fourteen annas. The petitioners therefore pray that the one farmer system be abolished and that the Bombay system of having numerous shops throughout the District and selling each by auction to the highest bidder be introduced or a reversion be made to the old system of having nine or at least three farmers for the district.

THE AMERICAN INVASION AND GERMAN COMPETITION.

WRITING in the "New Liberal Review" for July Mr. Kenric B. Murray, secretary of the London, Chamber of Commerce, says:—

I am strongly of opinion that the increasing investment of American capital in this country will be productive of good rather than harm, and that such investment should be encouraged rather than otherwise Altough almost in daily touch with many of the chief branches of the commerce of this country, I can detect no real sign of that degeneration which our would-be friends and our enemies are fond of asserting to be already spreading as a dry-rot throughout the British nation and character. Such faults of omission and commission as can be undoubtedly laid to our door are, I believe, attributable to a single cause—namely, our great prosperity and our undoubted wealth. The primary function of a trader is to secure a profit, and when a firm or an individual has reached that point in the progress of business (which at some time is attained by every successful trader) when considerable profits have been amassed, then that firm or individual becomes less disposed than formerly to take up risky business.

The English trader has been called in question for his so-called conservatism. He has been taken to task for not giving as long credit as his German competitor was believed to be willing to grant. What has been the result? After ten or fifteen years of competitive trade of this character, Germany has landed herself in a serious commercial crisis. The very banks which fostered and discounted the long credits which our merchants declined to concede have become involved. Production in most branches is most seriously checked, and the Germans are learning the practical lesson in the school of adversity that small profits and long credits make bad returns.

I contend that when either a nation or an individual reaches that stage of prosperity at which it becomes possible for it or for him to select the best business and to decline the less profitable, then that position is not in itself an indication of want of enterprise or deterioration of character. It rather proves, by the test of actual result, by hard fact that national or individual reputation has risen so high that the very best business is brought and submitted for its acceptance. London, I believe, receives the first offer, and the option of refusal, of all business that is most valuable and profitable from all parts of the universe. . . . We ourselves first inaugurated the system of investing British capital in foreign enterprises of all kinds. Having initiated the system, this country can have no cause of complaint that other capitalists are following suit. London and England must benefit therefrom in the long run.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALAZIE.

THE following passenenger sail to-morrow per M. Maritimes s. s. Salazie from Victoria Dock, No. 2 shed. There will be the usual medical inspection at the Dock at 10 a.m. Third class passengers, native servants, and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 8-30 a.m. with all their baggage.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs O'Dwyer
Capt F H Walters
Mr J Issaverdane
Mr A Schelling
Lieut J Bruce
Mr F M Fry
Rev J B Bawer and son
Mr Pellding
Mr B B Lame
Mr W J Carroll
Mr W Pearson
Master Pearson
Mr Talati
Mr W H Peytou
Mr G F Ford
Mr Jehangir Cursetjee
Mrs Lewis
Mrs F W Alleena
Mrs and Miss Pearson and child
Mr Brennan
Col Birlaehoy
Col Michard
Col Mariaux
Col Merle
Mr Seguier
Mr Viguerie
Mr Marchand
Mr P G M Barris
Mr A R Keich
Mr H Y Pringle
Mr and Mrs Regert and 2 children
Capt Pombiermant
Mr Passer
Mr Taye
Mr Ayme
Mr Viallo
Mr J Blacdui
Mr Jacquemart
Mr Baucheron de Boissondy
Mr and Mrs Puburel and child
Mr Moreau
Mr Auge and 2 children
Mr Barlier
Mr H Linossier
Mr J Claude
Mr Rouvier
Capt Blaise

156 deck passengers (French Marines).

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and inperson. Part heard.
14-01—Little and Co—George H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee V—Part heard.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—for postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For an Exparte Decree against the first four defendants.

262-01—Bicknell M and M—Trikamdas Sewaram and others vs Shridan Gopinath and others—Kanga and P and T D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Judgment on Motion.

21-01—Mansuklal D and J—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

For Dismissal.

555-97—Smetham B and N—Khoopchand Multanchand vs Abu Baker Mahomed—In person a pauper.
556-97—Smetham B and N—Khoopchand Moolianchand vs Abu Kaker Mahomed—In person a pauper.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Shantaram Narayen.

For Trial of an Issue.

71-95—Maganlal and J—T Maneckchand and another vs K Raghunathdas and others—Pestonjee R and K, for claimants.

Long Causes.

155-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chabildas Hurkissondas—Mansuklal D and J.
29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and B.
740-00—Mantri and B Sakinabu widow vs Mulla Khanali Ismail—Captain and V.
26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Oomer Gunny—Litte and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Buksh bin Syed Aminula vs Esoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sona Siba and others—Mansuklal D and J.
539-00—Ardesir H D and Co—Tyebally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawala—Little and Co
4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
160-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Javardhan Balkrina Craigie L and O.
612-98—K D Shroff—Mangaldas Harivalabdas vs Harivalabdas Balgowandas—Wadia and G.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st August.

1. The Cyclist Company (E) has been invited by the Officer Commanding Bombay Light Horse to take part in Field Manoeuvres on next Monday morning 5th August in the vicinity of Sion.
2. Any other Member of the Corps who possesses a cycle and who desires to parade with E Company on this occasion may do so provided he forward his name to the Officer Commending E Company on or before Saturday the 3rd August.
3. Members proposing to attend this parade should draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-Quarters not later than Saturday next the 3rd August.
4. Dress: Field-day order "Putties and Helmet Buttons" to be worn.
5. Time and place of Parade will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LORD GRIMTHORPE's residence, Blatchwood, near St. Albans, was visited by burglars during the early hours of July 1st. An entrance was obtained to the mansions by one of the lower rooms, the padlock of the door having been wrenched off. The drawing-room, library, and Lady Grimthorpe's room were visited and ransacked, but only £10 in cash, and a few ornaments, were secured. The burglars did not visit the parts of the house where valuable property is kept. No trace of the burglars was left, but it is thought they are men living in the locality.

THE Earl of Tankerville has let Chillingham Castle, in Northumberland, to Sir Andrew Noble. The estate has long been famed for a breed of wild cattle. The castle for centuries belonged to the Greys, the Barons of Wark, and was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A curious tradition relates to a ponderous marble chimney-piece. In sawing it, according to the story, a live toad was discovered. The reptile's hole, or at least the section of it, was filled up with plaster. The other piece of the marble, having in it the remainder of the toad's nest, was sent as a curiosity to the adjacent Castle of Horton.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is highly interesting to note the same old game which is played whenever a measure in connection with Land Revenue is brought forth. The Hon'ble Mr. John Shore, Judge of the Civil Court and Criminal Sessions of the District of Farakabad, says "Every extraordinary production of this nature (Regulation VII of 1822) has generally some primary moving principle or mainspring, which when divested of its outworks, or external case, will give us some insight into the nature of the effects it is intended to produce." The regulation in question was the work of a very clever man, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who was mainly guided by theory, but who was unfortunately deficient in that local knowledge and matter-of-fact experience, without which the fairest theories have failed. He had the general erroneous view of the prosperity of the country; conceived the people to be only "too well" off; and with regard to the Collectors, that they were an idle race, and must be made to work; and that better occupation could not be given them than to fill the coffers of Government by every means in their power. Such, no doubt, were the ideas upon which his scheme was founded, though, from the one assumed in the preamble, and in other parts of the regulation, a very different and much more philanthropic object was asserted for its end. It is there stated that the intention was not to raise the revenue, but to equalize the burdens,—to record the rights, privileges and interests of all classes,—to protect the subordinate sharers from the encroachments of the head farmer (sudder malgoozar)—in short, to assist the weak, restrain the strong and bestow as many benefits upon the community as were ever contained in any Chinese edict; not forgetting the just rights and demands of Government. This is all very well and serves its purpose, which is to enable the Court of Directors to mystify the Court of Proprietors and the English public; but those who are a little behind the scenes can hardly be deceived by it. This famous regulation is, in fact, a provision for reducing the country to a Ryotwar Settlement: and a Ryotwar Settlement is—what? Divested of its mystification, it is simply a settlement on this plan:—"To get rid of the principal farmers for the different estates (who, of course, reap some little profit for their trouble and risk in managing them), and by making the settlement directly with the subordinate owners and cultivators to realize for Government, the share which the principal farmer formerly received. Disguised as it may be under fine sounding phrases, this is the principle of the Ryotwar Settlement."

The present Bill pending in the Legislative Council in connection with the Land Revenue Code is in like manner understood to have for its object increase of revenue, or acceleration direct or indirect of the process of lands going from the indebted cultivators' hands into those of money lenders or capitalists so that Government revenue may be safely forthcoming every year whether good or bad, or whether the fields do or do not yield crops. What is wanted is money. Money! Money!! has been the crying want all along since the advent of the East India Company, and the cry is much intensified since the direct British rule. "The primary object with the East India Company was, from the first, the acquisition of a large revenue... Realization of the largest possible revenue has been," says the Hon'ble Mr. John Shore, "the daily and nightly vision which has ever been present to their (British Indian Government) imagination, and which has been pursued but too often at the expense of justice, good faith, and, I might add, good policy.... From the chief governor to his lowest subordinate, the same principle is in action, and the same object in view. Each adopts the means most calculated to promote his own immediate benefit, and to further his future prospects in life. The latter know that the more they can extort from the people of India the more rapid will be their promotion to the higher and more lucrative situations... In prosecution of this principle the sound measures and institutions of Lord Cornwallis have been gradually abandoned, whenever they interfered with the interests of Government, that is, whenever they were calculated to prevent extortion." ... "The all absorbing idea, urged by the constant injunctions of the Court of Directors, was "surplus revenue" and "remittances home."

"We're always taking, and we never give;
We care not if they die or they live;
Hard taskmasters! beyond a Pharaoh's law;
We first withhold, and then we take the straw.
Yet look to see the tale of bricks the same,
If not, 'tis them, and not ourselves to blame;
For joy or wretchedness, for weal or woe,
We've one sole sentence, "Pay us that you owe."

Yours, &c.,
SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

29th July, 1901.

ANECDOTES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

A CORRESPONDENT who was personally acquainted with Queen Victoria, writes to us as follows, apropos of the "Quarterly" article on the character of her late Majesty:—

The article is very interesting as far as it goes. The writer, well as he (she) knew the Queen, had not penetrated far below the outer manifestation of a curiously unique and complex individuality. Also it deals almost exclusively with the later development when the Queen, having recovered from the terrible shock that for a time weakened her nerve power, had realised the position she had attained, the duties that belonged to it, and subordinated herself and everyone else to the earnest fulfilment of those duties.

When all is said the fact remains undisputed and acknowledged that by the sheer force of her individuality she was the most potent political influence in Europe. That is in itself an eloquent testimony to her personality. Yet I don't think anyone would claim for her that she was a high-class intellectual woman, but the testimony of her different Ministers all show that she was a strong motive force.

The writer refers to the Queen's occasional feeling of shyness. I had a corroborative statement of that from Sir Theodore Martin. It was in the seventies—73 or 74. He and Lady Martin had come to us at Harrow. He was chatting with me about the garden and things generally, and I remarked something about the Sultan, who was to go to Windsor that day for a personal interview with her Majesty. I said I thought he would feel nervous at interviewing a lady "en plein air". "If he is," said Sir Theodore, "she certainly is, for she is very shy about introductions on these State occasions." So the shyness was there. Certainly that occasion was over twenty-five years back, and she had possibly not quite recovered the nerve failure consequent on the death of the Prince Consort, and to which she gives touching expression in the "Later Leaves," on the occasion of going to Aberdeen to unveil the Prince's statue. She speaks of the loneliness—the first time she had had to perform any function quite alone. Time had corrected this feeling before the writer of the article probably came in contact with her.

In reference to the Queen's courage, I have often wondered one little incident has not made its way into more general notice. It is taken from Lady Blomfield's "Court and Diplomatic Life." She was, as Hon. Miss Liddell, Maid of Honour to the Queen, when Francis, I think that was his name, shot at her and missed. Lady Blomfield, writing to her mother, said she had been surprised and somewhat annoyed that she had not been required for the afternoon drive as usual, and she had lost the afternoon waiting in expectation. Later in the day, the Queen had said to her, "I daresay, Georgie, you were surprised at not going with me this afternoon, but the fact is, I was shot at yesterday. The would-be assassin escaped, and it was thought probable the attempt might be renewed to-day, so I decided not to have either of my ladies with me. Only one lady being in the carriage the man would only have one to aim at. I would not risk anyone else to the possibility." This has always seemed to me a record of quiet courage—notable for the personal exposure and the care to avoid risk to another.

IT is noted in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces that a trial was made of Calmette's anti-venine serum in cases of snake-bite but owing to the small number of experiments and uncertainty as to the character of the snake inflicting the wound the results were inconclusive. Arrangements have been made to try the remedy in a larger number of cases in the future.

BABOO BIPIN BEHARY ROY, a zemindar of Faridpore, has set an example to his brother zemindars by giving his son and heir a thorough education in agriculture. Mr. Roy has just returned from England after completing his terms at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester and passing its examinations. He will devote his scientific knowledge of agriculture to the improvement of his father's estates.

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 20th April was 544, against 745 and 1,028 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 115. There were 53 deaths from cholera, against 49 and 45 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were 277 deaths from plague, against 430 and 724 in the two preceding weeks. There were 61 deaths from small-pox during the week against 63 in the previous week. There were two death from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 56 and 31, respectively, against 70 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 60·8 per mille per annum, against 46·6, the mean of the last five years.

THE SUBMARINE BOAT.

BY LIEUT. CARLYON BELLAIRS, R.N.

IN the first week of July, I referred to "France as undergoing the first stages of disillusionment about submarine boats." The trained journalist avoids reference to his past mistakes. The Editor of "Commercial Intelligence" expects me to write first as a sailor, and therefore, I am indiscreet enough to say I was mistaken. The day after the appearance of "Commercial Intelligence," we were informed that "Paris is in ecstacies" over the "success of the "Gustave Zede" in torpedoing the battleship "Jaureguiberry." To quote the "Daily Express" correspondent:—"Where is Britain's naval supremacy now? is a question which was often asked to-day. 'C'est "magnifique!" say the papers describing France's submarine fleet. 'By reason of her submarine division the navy of France is the most dreaded and powerful in the world.'"

When I visited Toulon three months ago, one of the factors that convinced me of the unsoundness of the French navy, is the catspaw it is made for setting the headlines of sensational journalism. I am too old a band in naval matters not to know the perversions of facts that find their way into print and succeed in gulling nine out of ten men in the street, even in England; and were it not for the part French sailors have played in connection with what is known as the "Jeune Ecole," or the torpedo warfare against commerce, I should hesitate to believe that they could lend themselves to this sort of thing. Under the circumstances I am inclined to add to the "C'est magnifique" of the French journalists, the words "mais ce n'est pas la guerre." For let me analyze the "Express" telegram which certainly gives me ground for suspecting that the trial of the "Gustave Zede" was anything but one suited to conditions of real war. The incident took place on Wednesday morning while in another part the "Express" telegram states that war was declared on Wednesday night so the event looks very much like a set piece for the exercise of the submarine boat. The Jaureguiberry had just moved from her moorings when she was struck by a dummy torpedo launched by an invisible enemy (the Gustave Zede). In the first place the battleship was in harbour, and just moved from her moorings means practically stationary, both of which are very different conditions from ships blockading, which is what the French submarine boat school claims to be able to prevent. When I first wrote on this subject in the "Daily Graphic at the beginning of the year, I pointed out that if the French ever demonstrated any use in the submarine boat, it would be against the fixed targets of ships in harbour.

THE GRIP OF ENGLAND.

Carry your minds back fifty years to the days when France invented iron ships and Paris was "in ecstacies." That invention gave a fresh lease of life to her ancient ally, England. Instead of having to import the whole of the material for shipbuilding, we found ourselves selfcontained in a very large measure. Carry your minds back a hundred years, and you find France and England in a deadly struggle. What hampered the British fleets? It was the impossibility of getting into the French harbours to destroy the French ships. So the weary blockades, lasting for years, were restorted to;—not to keep the French fleets cooped up, but so as to bring them to action should they come out. And now that a hundred years have elapsed, the French have made those harbours doubly secure for the purpose of sheltering the weak French fleets. Having done this French invention is busily attempting to provide us with a fresh application of the old story of the biter bit. For the slow-moving blind submarine boat can only feel her way and fire against ships at anchor, or in stationary positions which are known beforehand. The power which annexes the open sea with her battleships will convoy the submarine boat to her destination, and send her in under the surface. The sea will not be free to the weak French battlefleets. They must perforce shelter themselves in the few great fortified harbours so that if ever they achieve a measure of success with the submarine-boat that success will serve to redouble the grip of England, and save millions to her in war through shortening its duration.

Another point which has to be considered is that the "Gustave Zede" belongs to the same side as the "Jaureguiberry" being for the defence of Corsica. I had just written these words when the account of the "Temps" quoted by the "MorningPost" came into my hands. From this I find that the "Gustave Zede" was towed most of the way to Ajaccio. The craw of the "Jaureguiberry", we are told, rushed to the side of the vessel and cheered with wild enthusiasm at the brilliant achievements, which had vindicated the glory of the unconquerable submatine." It is not possible to avoid laughing. As it is, the whole Channel Squadron is laughing at the ridiculous plight to which Mr. Arnold White has reduced the Mediterranean Squadron. If we may laugh at the journalistic poses of our own side, may we not enter into the humour of the farce with which French journalists indulge us?

HEAT IN LONDON AND CHICAGO.

THE hottest day of the year so far in London is declared to have been the 10th July, 85deg. being recorded in the Strand in the afternoon.

The following day promised to be as hot, the shade temperature at ten o'clock being close on 70 deg., rising by two o'clock to just over 80.

Horses in omnibuses and tramcars suffered severely in spite of great kindness and plenty of oatmeal and water. The Thames steamers were busy—and so were the swimming baths, the latter, at any rate, being hopelessly overcrowded.

Several deaths in London are understood to have been at least accelerated by (if not actually due to) the heat.

Liverpool is again suffering from a heat wave, and there are several cases of mild sunstroke.

At Chicago, on the 10th instant there was a return of the hot wave almost in its recent strength. Beginning at sunrise, the temperature rose from 72deg. at six o'clock to 90deg. at two in the afternoon, with indications of going still higher. The temperature in the streets was over a hundred, and all previous records were broken. Two deaths and six prostrations occurred five hours after the heat commenced. The weather experts say that the wave will travel eastwards.

The American weather reports show that there is a storm on the Texas coast with a heavy south-easterly swell, and that the tide at Galveston on night of the 9th was the heaviest since the storm of last September.

It is reported that the town of Corbin, Montana, has been destroyed by a cloud-burst. So far as is known there have no fatalities.

In Malta the heat is so intense that horses and mules have dropped dead from exhaustion, a thing which has never happened before. All work at the dockyards has had to be abandoned until cooler weather sets in.—"Westminster."

THE END OF BOHEMIA.

THE lament that among other picturesque things, picturesque Bohemia is passing away appears to be well founded. Forces have been in operation in the modern social fabric that have affected the solidarity of Bohemians. They constituted a more distinct group apart when the irreconcilableness of the commercial and the artistic standards of excellence was accepted—though perhaps unconsciously—as an axiom. For it is on this irreconcilableness that the most of Bohmianism really rests. It is a state of mind into which many persons come who, having the artistic standard in respect of the thing which may happen to do, and believing that it conflicts with the standards of work of the practical world, would like to avoid the discomfort growing out of this antagonism by going just in the opposite direction from the practical man. That is the essence; the free-and-easiness of Bohemianism is only incidental, a derivative.

But the newer idea is gaining ground that the practical and the artistic standards of excellence are not necessarily antagonistic. The world increasingly believes that there is no call to separate, either as to demands made or as to rewards given, those whose labours are idealistic from the practical workers. On the one side all idealistic folk are expected more and more to conduct themselves in as orderly and decently conventional a manner as other members of society; on the other side the feeling is growing that there is no good reason why the pursuers of pratical affairs should have money returns proportionate to the energy expended and idealistic labourers only fluctuating returns in no demonstrable ratio to the work done. The mediæval poet's complaint of the Empty Purse may still be sung, but while the old-time writer—or actor, or painter—had perforce to be content (unless he were the chance protege of princes) with that purse, his successor objects more decidedly to its emptiness, and founds himself on his rights in so doing.—From "The Point of View," in July "Scribner."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

All admirers of the perfervid Cymric genius will regret to hear that the plucky Welsh settlement, which has maintained its own language, religion, and national customs for half a century at Chupat, in Patagonia, is compelled to yield to accumulated misfortunes. After being harassed for years by the petty tyranny of the Chilian Government, which was not remedied by futile diplomatic interference, the colonists have been ruined by disastrous floods. These twice-expatriated Welshmen have been promptly offered refuge both in Rhodesia and Canada, and the proffered hospitality of Canada will probably be accepted.

With reference to the memorial of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha about to be erected, it is interesting to note that the memorials put up by Queen Victoria to the members of her family at Balmoral always varied in form. There are half-a-dozen cairns, of different sizes and shapes, several statues, while the memorials to Princess Alice and Prince Henry of Battenberg are the simplest of all. The most remarkable is that in honour of the late Duke of Albany, and takes the form of a huge granite seat. On another special occasion Queen Victoria deaprted from the ordinary form of memorial, and that was in honour of the late Canon Anson, in whose memory she presented a beautiful font to one of the Windsor churches.

On July 12th the great Orange festival was held all over the north-east corner of Ulster. The Battle of the Boyne was fought on July 1, old style—on July 12 new style—and was one of the fiercest encounters in the history of a people who have always been noted for their love of fighting. The battle lasted from sunrise to sunset. Twice William the Third had to place himself at the head of his shattered regiments, and lead them in person against the Irish. Had James shown the slightest ability as a commander, the day would undoubtedly have been his. As it was, at the most critical point of the battle, he was taking steps to ensure his own safety in case of defeat.

Even Bradshaw does not escape the rage for collecting first editions, and one bearing the date 1839 has just realised the sum of £7. The first copy of this well-known work was issued in October 1839, and opens with a statement that "the book is published by the assistance of several railway companies on which account the information it contains may be depended upon as being correct." The table has excellent maps of the country, and plans of the chief towns. Between Birmingham and London ten trains ran daily, six mixed, two first-class, and two mail trains. The fares were 32s. 6d. each person in a four inside car by day; or first-class six inside by night; 30s. in a first-class carriage, six inside by day 25s in a second carriage closed by night; and 20s. in a second class carriage open by day.

In support of the movement for the permanent maintenance for the nation of the house and grounds of the late Lord Leighton, with the valuable collection of drawings and sketches now therein, an important public meeting is to be held at which any number of distinguished artistic, literary, and musical people will be present, including the Bishop of London, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Chief Justice, the Earl Percy, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Napier, Sir William Richmond, Mr. Lionel Cust, Sir Robert Hunter, Canon Pennefather, Mr. Holman Hunt, and Dr. Villiers Stanford among others. The Mayor of Kensington (Sir Seymour King) will preside.

Hats for horses have certainly caught on in the most remarkable way. Only three or four years go a London philanthropist who offered to supply them free of charge found very few people enterprising or courageous enough to accept the invitation. Luton, the head quarters of the straw-plait industry, sneered at the whole business and regarded it as merely a passing eccentricity. Now, however, a horse looks scarcely dressed unless it wears a sun-hats and experience has showed that these head coverings are of considerable value in hot weather. Luton, too, is beginning to understand that there is a future for this kind of millinery, with the result that the hats one now sees at the West-end are such that any horse may feel proud of wearing.

Not less marked is the change which the last few years have brought in the headgear of coachmen and footmen. Fashion not long ago had a cast-iron rule that the tall silk hat and the heavy livery of superfine cloth of one shade or another were for the servants of a well-found equipage. Fashion has for once moved in a sensible and humanitarian direction, and, as Panama straw hats are quite as expensive as silk ones, there is really no reason why they should not be worn by servants of the very "smartest" people. White liveries, after the lapse of half a century or more, are again in favour, and as these, again, are expensive, they are likely to have a vogue.

A woman as a sea captain—the only licensed sea captain of her sex in the New World has just been revealed by the recent census. She is in command of one of the largest steamboats on the Mississippi, trading between New Orleans and Vicksburg and she has been at sea for the past ten years. Only a few weeks ago she gave conclusive proof that the best traditions of seamanship which demand that in the hour of danger the captain shall stick to his post, may be as well carried out by a women as by a man. Her steamer ran ashore and both the funnels were broken. The passengers became panic stricken while the sparks that flew upward threatened to set fire to the vessel. Mrs. Leathers, for that is the name of the captain, at once appeared on deck, and not only succeeded in calming the passengers, but took her place at the wheel, and twenty-four hours at a stretch she remained there until New Orleans was reached and her passengers were landed in safety.

If it were necessary to supply proof of the value of dogs to act on behalf of the sick and wounded in war, it would be supplied by the dog that brought information of required aid after the Boer attack on Richmond. In this respect we are far behind Continental countries, for their armies are all making use of dogs. Extraordinary success has attended their employment in the German ambulance department, and repeated trials have proved that trained dogs are much more successful than men in finding the lost wounded. Major Hautonville Richardson, who has spent a long time abroad in order to discover the methods of training and the best dogs adapted for the different purposes of war, daily gives some interesting demonstrations at the Crystal Palace. The dogs are equipped after the maner of the German army dogs.

Keele Hall, where the King paid a visit to his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, is near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in Staffordshire, and has belonged since the dissolution of monasteries to the Sneyds. Up to within a few years the family mansion was a highly picturesque elizabethan edifice which by special order of the Parliamentary party suffered greatly at the hands of Cromwel's army, and the muniments were burnt. The present owner, who has a large rent roll but a somewhat impoverished property, married a daughter of General Ellis, his Majesty's equerry; a circumstance which probably led to the Duke's taking the place.

The destruction of Hordern's great establishment in the Haymarket at Sydney is the worst accident from fire that has occurred in the old colony for many years. The name of Hordern in Australia is synonymous with that of Whiteley in England and the great firm's enterprise has been quite remarkable. General sympathy will be felt for the present head Mr. Sam Hordern, a well-known sportsman and philanthropist.

Winchester is hard at work preparing for the King Alfred celebration, which is to take place in the third week of September. Only the comparatively small sum of £1,500 is wanted to complete the colossal statue by Mr. Hamo Thorny Croft, R.A., and other memorial works already in hand. And the letter from the Mayor of Winchester to his brother holders of municipal office throughout the kingdom should bring sufficient aid to complete the memorial to the first great King of England.

Nineteen years ago H.M.S. Alexandra opened fire on the forts of Alexandria, which were held by Araby Pacha and his men. It was on this occasion that Lord Charles Beresford distinguished himself by taking the Condor close under the fort which was giving the most trouble, and never altering the position of his vessel until he had silenced it, receiving for his action from Admiral Seymour the well-merited message of "Well done Condor."

It is stated that the recent occupation of certain points in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and the establishment of posts in that region by an Anglo-Egyptian force were carried out in pursuance of a policy laid down by the Anglo-Egyptian Government after the fall of Omdurman, according to which Egypt resumed all her former rights in the Egyptian Sudan. There has been no question of driving out the Belgians, who have not occupied a single post in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, being unable to do so by reason of the arrangement concluded between Belgium and France. Anglo-Egyptian occupation of the posts named is therefore in no way a rupture of the Convention of 1894.

The "British Weekly" tells a Salvationist story. The other day some business men were travelling in a compartment in which was a Salvation Army lassie. One of the man tried to make a little fun of her. Amongst other things, he asked her if she thought that Jonah felt very comfortable in the belly of the whale. "I don't know," she said; "but I'll ask him by-and-by when I get to heaven." "But I suppose you don't find him their," said the man. "Oh, then," said the lassie. "you can ask him."

LIBRARY OF THE BOMB BRAN OF ROYAL AS

PURELY PERSONAL.

AMONG musicians there could be few stronger contrasts than that between Tamagno and Ysaye. The Covent Garden tenor, so prodigal in the use of his enormous voice, is one of the most practical of men, and long ago amassed—and holds—a generous fortune. Even after an operatic performance he has been known to wrap himself in an overcoat and ride home on top of a 'bus to his frugal supper, while his poorer colleagues spent their substance on purple and fine linen, carriages, and elaborte menus. Ysaye, on the contrary, has no, business instincts, and has even been known to come over from Brussels in September for an engagement a full month later, and to keep his temper even when he found out his mistake! On one occasion, after a performance at the Liverpool Philharmonic, the secretary, to avoid dealy, handed a cheque for his fee to the erratic Belgian. When it was time to leave the hall, Ysaye could find no trace of the cheque. After a diligent search had been made, the pieces were discovered in a corner, where he had thrown the tattered cheque after using it to wipe his comb, which had fallen among some rubbish

Those who know Ysaye well are familiar with the strange hats he usually wears. Once when Buffalo Bill's show was performing in a provincial town one of the "Wild Westerners' and Ysaye were staying at the same hotel, and their evident amazement at the appearance of each other made a very funny scene when they first met by accident in one of the corridors. On another occasion the Belgian artiste drew a large crowed around him at a country station, where he was cheerfully walking up and down and blowing a small toy trumpet with as much vigour as a schoolboy at a village fair!

Drifting from the over-fanciful among artistes to those not burdened to any extent with superstitions or eccentric notions, one comes to Miss Zelie de Lussan, whose great claim to private popularity is that she has never been known to speak unkindly of any living soul. During the comparatively brief term of her public career Miss de Lussan has saved enough money to leave her independent of all professional work except such as adds to her own pleasure and the dignity of her art. Although in no sense a wealthy woman, Mlle. Camilla Landi may be cited as an artiste who has never been tempted to descend from the high standard she first set herself for any fee however generous. A handsome, dashing woman, with a splendid contralto voice, and perfect knowledge of its use, her singing is always one of the chief delights of the London season to the ultra-musical section of society. Of Swiss and Italian extraction, with a rare fund of humour, she is an excellent story-teller, and makes no secret of her ambition to have one day a country home in Switzerland, where she may sing only as her heart directs, not an audiences or managers demand.

The two great baritones, Mr. Plunket Greene and Mr. Kennerly Rumford, have many points in common besides the possession of fine voices of similar quality. Both are of good family, young, enthusiastic, and more than ordinarily favoured in the matter of good looks. Each was intended for another profession than that which he now adorus, while in their devotion to sport, especially fishing, their fancy runs on the same line. Both were married last year, and, recently, both reached the dignity of fatherhood, Mr. Greene's little son being born on July 1st and Mr. Rumford's little daughter on July 4th. In that connection one may mention that for Mrs. Ogilvy Haig's big concert, on July 3rd, Mr. Rumford was the baritone engaged; but as he could not leave home owing to the illness of his wife—Miss Clara Butt—that evening, Mr. Greene, who had been through a similar experience two evenings before, very kindly sang in the place of his friend and rival.

At a concert one evening not long ago Mr. Greene, who is a nephew, by the way, of the fourth Lord Plunket, and a brother of Sir Conyngham Greene, was the subject of a practical joke at the hands of his colleague, Mr. Ben Davies, who while the popular baritone was on the platform locked the door leading on to it. At the close of his number, Mr. Greene thus found himself unable to leave the platfrom, and as a last resource was obliged to jump from it. Later on, when the jovial tenor had finished his song, Mr. Greene retaliated by also locking the platform door, and as Mr. Davies's rotundity forbade the jump so easily accomplished by his slander friend, he had to remain in sight of the audience until the joke was fully exploded! Mr. Davies, who is essentially "bon enfant," is enormously popular owing to his great kindness of heart and the more than generous treatment he accords to all with however slight a claim upon him who have been worsted in the battle of life.

It is not generally known that among Queen Alexandra's musical favourites Lady Halle, who has long been honoured by the Queen's friendship, occupies a most prominent place. Indeed, the marriage of the great violinist to the late Sir Charles Halle was mainly brought about by the Queen's good offices. To turn to another musician, few artists who have appeared before Queen Victoria appreciated the compliment so much as Mme. Blanche Marchesi, who on first hearing that a "command" was probable declined to consider any ordinary engagement about that time. When the "command" came, it was in an unprecedentedly gracious form—"My mother wishes you to sing for her"—and was signed "Beatrice," from Princess Henry of Battenberg, who subsequently played Mme. Marchesi accompaniments.

There are few more striking personalities in all London than this statuesque singer with a head like Minerva. Of rare intellectual gifts, the true artistic temperament, and a strangely easy manner, varying from absolute reserve to the most tender abandon, her presence is instantly felt in any assemblage, and there could be no more interesting facial study than to see her brilliant eyes change in an instant from a glance of eagle-like power to one of melting softness. In private life she is the wife of Baron Caccamisi, and on different occasions pupils and friends as a matter of courtesy have addressed her as "Baroness," only to be reminded kindly but firmly that no title could be so dear to her as the name under which she has gone straight to the heart of the English public.

Mr. Herbert Standing told some capital stories at the Court Theatre recently on the occasion of a matinee which Mr. Holmes Kingston had arranged in aid of the Seamens' Hospital Society. One of them ran thus: An American was walking in New York one day when he met a friend. "Sad news, this about Johnston," he remarked. "What's the matter with him now?" inquired the other. "Oh, nothing much," was the answer; "but he's dead." "You don't say so" exclaimed his friend. "What complaint?" "I've heard none," was the reply. "Everybody seems quite satisfied."

Another yarn told by Mr. Standing was, if anything, funnier. Two gentlemen who had dined rather well than wisely were walking across Westminster Bridge about twelve o'clock one night. Presently one of them noticing the illuminated face of Big Ben observed to his friend: "Old man—hic—what a beautiful moon?" Thatsh not the moon " returned the other," thatsh the sun. As this statement was disputed they agreed to have the matter settled by the first person they met. Very soon a man was seen coming towards them. Beg your pardon sir said the first gentleman with drunken solemnity but my friend insists on saying that—hic—that light up there is the moon. If only—hic—he was sober he would know it was the —hic—sun. We've decided however—to—he—ask your opinion. The new-comer looked at his questioners carefully—they were both bigger than he was—and replied suavely, I'm sorry I can't oblige you, but, the fact is I'm a stranger in these parts.

There was a considerable flutter on the terrace last week as the form of Miss Elliot Page floated down its spacious surface. That superb young lady—as most playgoers well know—is so tall and stately that most men look small beside her, and she has in addition such fine features—large, well carved, in perfect proportion—that everybody looks and murmurs admiration as she passes. The strong Norman nose—the fine large brown eyes, and the exquisite complexion; above all, the thorough sanity of body and mind which breathe from this pretty Amazon make her the very ideal of the robust womanhood of the New World.

There were some sighs, alas! amid the murmurs of admiration; for Miss Page has at last succumbed to the universal conqueror, and was actually accompanied to the terrace by her fiance. Indeed, she will be married and done for by the time these lines are being read by the public; Her husband is a very manly handsome fellow, looking all over the gentleman he is by birth, descent, and character. Mr. Ernest Hathaway Turnbull is a Canadian. His father was the chief banker of St. John, New Brunswick, and left a very large fortune. Mr. Turnbull has been most of his life a country gentleman, but a country gentleman with the up-to-dateness of the Canadian, for he drives a motor-car and a four-in-hand, loves London and Canada equally well, and now that he is married, will, after a brief visit to the other side, settle down on an estate in England.

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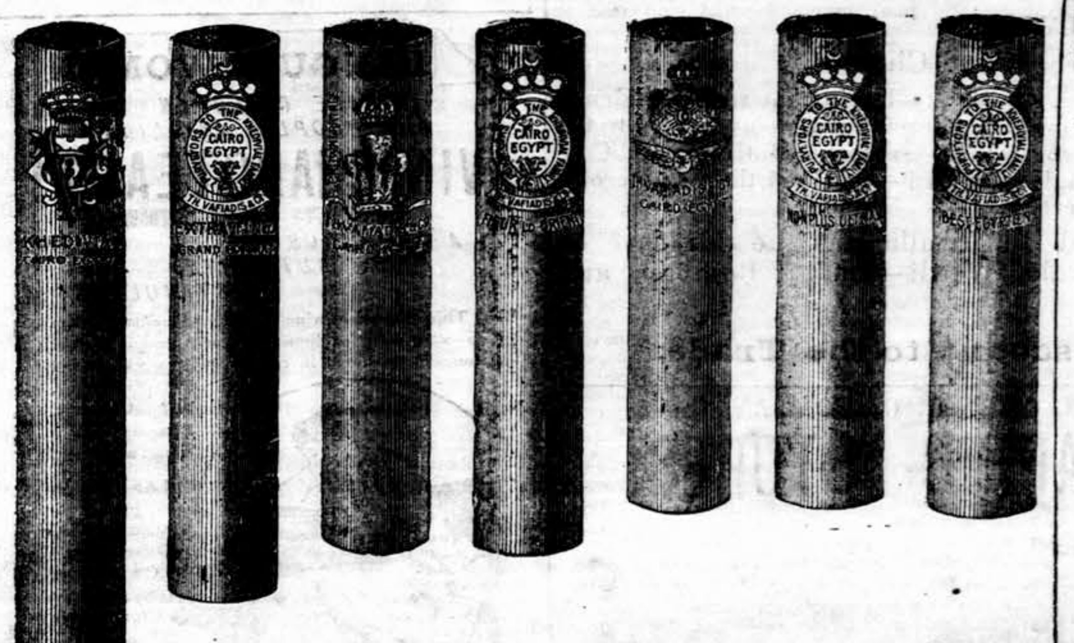

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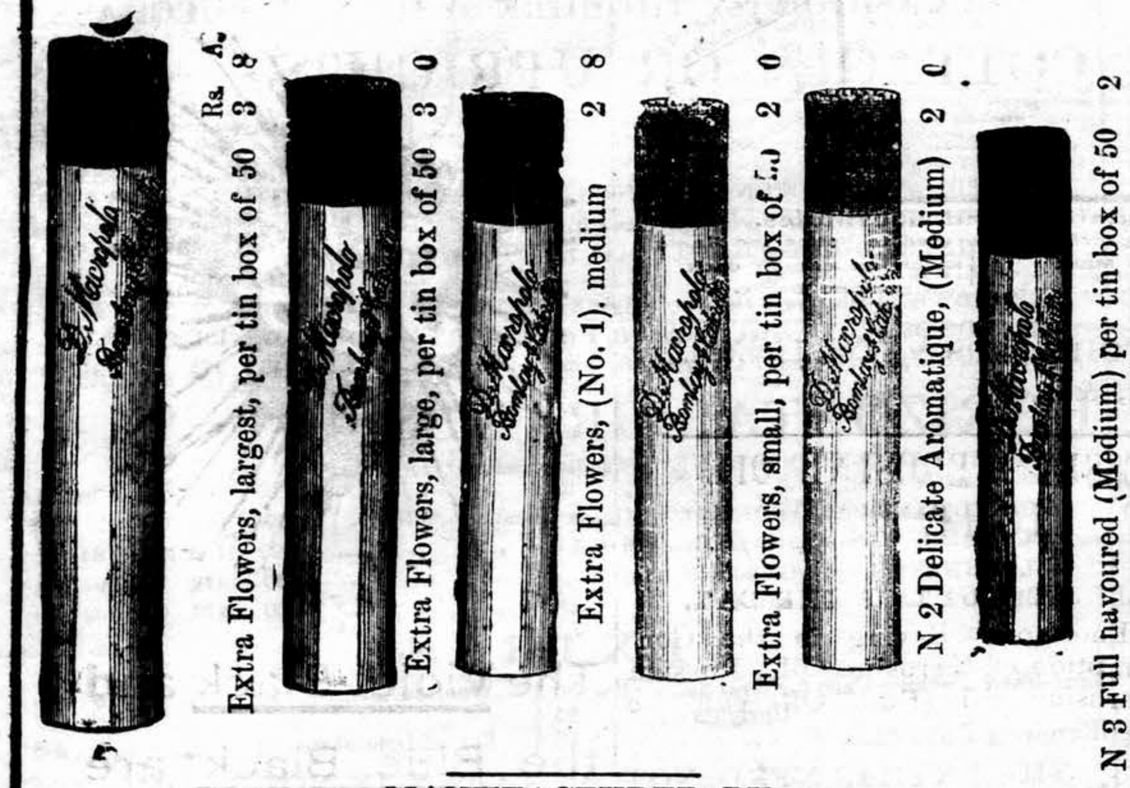

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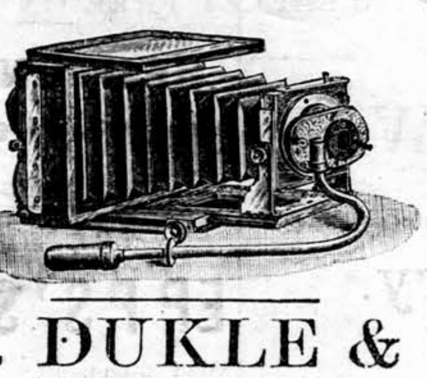

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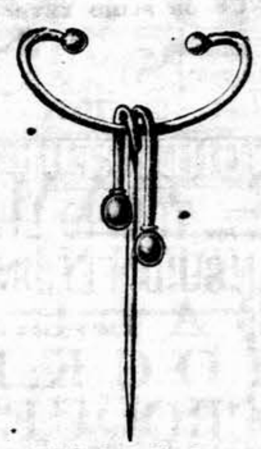

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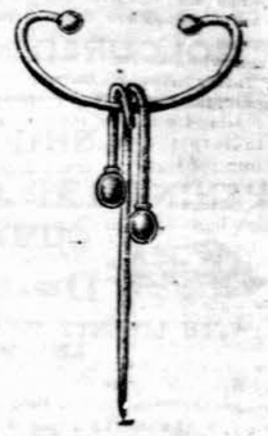

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